PALMETTO STANDARD.

D. DAVIS HESTON, SAML. W. HESTON, } Editors. Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State. { TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable in Advance.

VOLUME IV. CHESTER, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1853. NUMBER 25.

Choice Poetry.

RAIN ON THE ROOF.

BY COATES KINNEY.

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage-chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start,
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years agone,
To survey her darling dreamers,
Ere she left them till the dawn.
O! I see her bending o'er me,
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wreathed and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed cherub brother—
A sweet, angelic pair!—
Glide around my pillow;
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eye delicious blue;
And I forget, I, gazing on her,
Time her heart may well outrue;
I remember but to love her
With a rapture like to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in Art's bravuras,
That can work with such a spell
In the spirit's pure, deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions well,
As that melody of Nature,
That subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

(Columbian & Great West.

A Beautiful Sketch.

LELIA WAYNE,

A STORY OF

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

BY C. LEE HESTE.

"O! Selima, have we heard a tale,
So sad, so fearful, yet so true."

The incidents we are about to relate are true, but feelings of delicacy induce us to throw a veil around them, by substituting fictitious names. This is all the fiction connected with the sketch.

Emma and Lelia Wayne were two lovely, fair-haired, blue-eyed girls, just blooming into womanhood. They seemed the favorites of nature and of fortune. Their father, a wealthy merchant, was one of the most affectionate and indulgent parents in the world. He was proud of his fair, sweet faced daughters, and they were proud of him. He was a remarkably handsome man, and the generous qualities of his soul diffused their glow and lustre over his countenance. Their mother was an invalid, and constantly confined to her room, but her gentleness and piety made her chamber seem nearer Heaven than any other apartment in the house. Wherever they moved, these two young girls breathed an atmosphere of love, and diffused it around them as they moved.

Emma, the eldest, had a brighter eye and a deeper bloom, than her sister. Her smile was more joyous, step more elastic, and her voice had a gayer tone. Lelia had one of those haunting countenances, which once seen is remembered forever, with a thrill of sadness too. It is said that every face is either a history or a prophecy. Lelia's was a prophecy. She had large, languishing, mournful, loving, melting eyes, that looked up wistfully through long lashes darker than her hair, then suddenly drooped as if fearful they revealed too much of what was passing in her heart. Her mouth was very lovely, but a shade of melancholy hovered around its roses. A redundance of flaxen hair, always simply and gracefully arranged softened the outline of her painfully interesting face. The expression may seem strange, but no one could look upon Lelia without feeling that she was born to love, to suffer too deeply. As yet her capacities for love and suffering were undeveloped, and while so tenderly shielded by parental care, it seemed impossible for sorrow or disappointment to approach with blighting influence.

Mr. Wayne did not wish or expect to keep his daughters from marriage, but he said he could not be parted from them. Their mother's health was too delicate to bear the shock of separation. Whoever should win the treasure of their affections must consent to live near the shadow of the parental roof. It was not long before Emma married a promising young lawyer, and was established in an elegant mansion contiguous to her home. She was happy and her parents were happy in this union, and Lelia tried to be happy, too, but she felt as if a stranger had come between her and the bosom companion of her childhood and youth. Her sister could never be to her what she was before, and she sighed at the thought that Emma loved another better than herself.

Just at this time she became acquainted with a young and gallant officer, with laurels gathered in the "land of flowers," blooming on his youthful brow. There was a grace, a gallantry, a chivalry in his manners that charmed the imagination of the romantic and tender Lelia. We will call him Clifford, not wishing to make use of his name. He was returning to his post on the frontiers, where with numbers of his brave countrymen, he was engaged in defending the borders from the depredations of the red man—a dangerous and protracted warfare!

Young Clifford conceived for Lelia Wayne one of those deep and impassioned attachments which once in a while breaki on the dull routine of every day life. The military character is invested with a peculiar charm. The military gentleman is generally graced with peculiarly attractive manners. Lelia yielded to their seductive influence. Her large melancholy blue eyes were now illuminated with the light of love. It was love like the moonbeams shining on the mist of the valley, and transforming it to a silvery glory.

Clifford pressed his suit with characteristic ardor. With the frankness of a soldier, he declared his sentiments to Mr. Wayne, and asked him for his daughter, assuring him that his love was returned, and that Lelia had authorized him to entreat his sanction to their immediate union. Mr. Wayne turned pale as he listened. He liked, he admired the young man, but he could not consent that his daughter should leave him for the dark and stormy scenes to which his duty called him to return. No! it was impossible. It would kill her mother—it would make himself unspeakably wretched. It must not be. Lelia had been nurtured in the lap of luxury. She had never known privation or care. She was too delicate a flower to bloom in the camp, too frail to be exposed to the unspeakable horrors of Indian warfare. With tenderness and feeling yet firmness and decision, he told the young man he never, never could consent to their union, and begged him, as he valued the happiness of Lelia, never to seek her presence. He demanded the sacrifice of him, but Clifford would not promise what he had no power to perform. He could not without seeing Lelia once more—and that meeting sealed her destiny. Borne down by the weight of her love and sorrow, she rashly consented to a clandestine union. At the home of a mutual friend, who imprudently promised secrecy and aid the ill-starred marriage was consummated, which made the loving and affectionate Lelia an alien from her father's roof. Mr. Wayne, justly incensed, refused to see his disobedient child, but the invalid mother yearned over her lost darling. In her husband's absence, she sent for her daughter, who wept in agony on her bosom, when she saw how much her desertion had added to the ravages of disease, on that pale and gentle face. Mrs. Wayne forgave and blest her, to the care and mercy of her Heavenly Father, and suffered her to depart.

The parting with her sister was another bitter trial. She began to realize the strength of the ties she was sundering. She understood for the first time the metaphor of the bleeding heart. Could she but see her father, only see him herself unseen, she thought he would feel comparatively happy and she did see him thus. But instead of feeling happier, her anguish was increased by her remorse. He looked so pale, so sad, so stern—looked as if he could never smile. What an ungrateful return she had made for his tender, his guardian care! She had left the guide of her youth. Yet even in the midst of sorrow and remorse, she exulted in the mighty sacrifice she was making on the altar of love. It was for Clifford she was enduring a father's just resentment—it was for Clifford she was leaving a loving mother and tender sister—home, fortune, friends—and she loved him the dearer for the costly price she paid for his love.

It was the first time she had ever been a traveller. Born amid the magnificent scenery of the West, she had a vivid perception of the beautiful and the sublime. At first she was insensible of doing anything but look back through blinding tears on her native city and its picturesque surroundings as the boat glided down the noble river, one whose glassy waves she had looked down so many years, little dreaming she would float over its azured bosom a discarded daughter, a clandestine bride. For a time she could think only of all she was resigning, but youthful feelings are transient and she soon gave herself up to the joy of the present moment, while hope spanned with its arc en-ciel the clouds of the future. Arrived at her new home the charm of novelty threw an illusion over every object. The Fort which her husband commanded, had a sublime aspect in her eyes, with the star spangled banner floating from its walls. The martial music, how inspiring it was! The soldiers, with their measured tread and respectful bearing, she loved to gaze upon especially when they gave the graceful military salute to her gallant husband. She loved the morning reveille and the evening serenade, and in her enthusiasm, thought she never could grow weary of a military life.

She saw nothing of the wild Indians who infested the borders and grown fearless by unmolested tranquillity, entreated her husband to let her roam in the woods for the wild flowers, which had given name to the luxurious region in which she now dwelt. This however, he constantly refused, never allowing her to go beyond the limits of the Fort unprotected by his presence.

It was strange to see this young and lovely female in a rude Fort surrounded by officers and soldiers and all the rough paraphernalia of war. She moved amid the groups like an angel sent to minister to their ruder natures, and had danger threatened her, not a man but would have died in her defence. Alas! alas! that danger was too near.

One morning preparations were making to send a quantity of ammunition to another Fort. Lieut. Willard a very young and interesting officer, commanded the expedition. About thirty soldiers were to escort him.

The morning was clear and resplendent, the air bland and elastic, receiving tone from the sea-horn breezes that wafted from the coast. Lelia stood on the ramparts, her cheeks glowing with unusual excitement.

"Let me go," cried she to her husband, whose arms was linked with hers. "Let us go on horseback and accompany them. It is such a charming morning.

"I cannot go," he answered "I am obliged to remain at the Fort. I wish I could, for your sake, my Lelia. You must be weary of your confined and lonely life."

"Oh no!" she eagerly replied, "I never should be weary where you are. It was a childish wish. It is past already."

The young Lieutenant approached, with his plumed hat in his hand, and addressed his commander—

"Let me escort your wife," said he, "I shall be proud of the honor, and will ensure her safe return."

"Shall it be so, Lelia!" said Clifford looking into her now animated blue eyes and reading her answer there. "Go then and make ready with all possible haste, for the morning hours are wasting."

Lelia flew away with the joyous step of youth while Clifford commanded his riding horse to be caparisoned and brought near. Lelia soon returned in a riding costume, whose dark blue color set off to peculiar advantage, her blonde complexion and fair hair. A small black drooping feather, was placed carelessly on her head, and brightened by contrast, her transcendant fairness and roseate bloom.

Never had the dark eye of Clifford rested on her so lovingly, so admiringly as it did after placing the bridle in her slender hand, which he pressed, ere he relinquished it, with all a lover's ardor.

"Lieutenant," said he before giving the signal for their departure, "remember you have a precious charge committed to your care—guard it with all a soldier's vigilance."

"I will guard it with my life," said the young soldier, with a bright blush and a beaming smile, little dreaming that he was uttering the word of prophecy.

Captain Clifford stood watching the party as long as it was in sight. Lelia was mounted on a milk white horse, Lieut. Willard on a coal black one. Again and again Lelia looked back, kissing her hand to her husband and gaily smiling. When he could no longer catch a glimpse of her black plumes waving in the breeze of morn, he turned away with a sigh.

"Should any evil befall her," thought he, "I should never forgive myself for suffering her to depart. But impossible. The Indians are driven from this vicinity, and she is nobly guarded."

In the meantime Lelia went on her way rejoicing, thoughtless of danger and exhilarated by exercise. The young Lieutenant charmed her by dwelling on her husband's praises, which were music to her ear. Then he talked to her of his mother and sisters, till her eyes overflowed at the remembrance of her own.

All at once, young Willard drew his horse nearer to hers, and bent his ear in a listening attitude. They were passing a dense thicket and heard a kind of hissing sound, which was immediately followed by a fierce, savage whoop.

Lelia, struck with deadly fainting, threw her arms round her horse's neck, and buried her face in the flowing mane. Young Willard sprang to the ground with the speed of lightning, and taking Lelia from the saddle, tried to place her in the ammunition wagon where she could be sheltered from the ambushed fire of the Indians who were now rattling their shot from the thicket. She had fainted from terror, and lay a helpless weight in his arms. Before he could reach the wagon she received a death wound in her bosom, and he fell wounded and gasping by her side.

The soldiers in the meantime discharged a volley, on the sheltered savages, which probably sent them to a deeper covert, for they ceased their firing leaving behind two youthful victims to their indiscriminate vengeance—Thank Heaven! that intimidated by the fierce defence of the soldiers, they had fled without daring to approach with the terrible scalping knife. The remains of the lovely Lelia were spared this awful desecration. She was insensible when she received the death wound and passed unconsciously the shadowy confines of the spirit world. She suffered all the agonies of death when the horrible yell first burst upon her ear. In that moment, father, sister, native home, dearly-beloved remembered scenes all arose before her with life-like vividness; then her husband standing on the ramparts his hand in token of adieu, with a beaming smile—then the dreadful conviction that it was the last glimpse of life and love that would ever be hers—then—all was darkness.

The horses which had borne Lelia and Willard, dispossessed of their riders, rushed back to the Fort. Clifford read a tale of horror in their empty saddles and loose, flowing bridles. Mounting one, he rode with the speed of an eagle to the fatal spot. The unfortunate Willard still lived, though life was fast ebbing away. He was supported in the arms of the soldiers, who gazed alternately on his pale face and altering features, and the beauteous body reclining near. What a spectacle for a young and adoring husband! There she lay—his fair, young bride—whom he had lured from her happy home, only to be the victim of the red man's wrath. No mark of violence was visible—no blood oosed from the wound, which closed as soon as it was made. Her hat had fallen from her head, and lay, with broken feathers on the ground. Her long fair hair, loosened and flowing streamed around her in bands of pale ground, and glistened with mournful lustre on her cheek, but her eyes, those large, loving, pensive blue eyes, now half closed, were fixed and glassy.

"Captain," murmured the expiring Lieutenant, "I would die happy, could I have saved your wife. Oh! my Captain—it is you, who die."

Clifford, who had stood as if transfixed, gazing on his slaughtered wife and dying friend, here uttered a loud and bitter cry; and threw himself by the side of her, whom he would have died to ransom from death. He folded his arms around her, and covered her cold lips and cheeks with kisses, such as joy ne'er knew. He called upon her by every fond and endearing name, to look at him, to speak and tell him that she lived. In the midst of his frantic adjurations, the soul of the brave young Willard passed into the presence of its God. Oh! for a mothers' bosom on which to pillow his fainting head! Oh! for a sister's arms, to support his frame! But the soldier's death pillow is the cold ground and his sigh is breathed up to the heavens bedding above him. It is well.

We will not attempt to describe the anguish of the unhappy Clifford. For a time it threatened to unthrone his reason heightened as it was by the bitterest remorse. A dreadful task awaited him—to write to her parents and inform them of the mournful tragedy. This being done, he felt as the criminal does, while the doom he dreads is impending over him. He expected to be looked upon in the light of a murderer, for had it not been for him, Lelia might still be warm with life, and youth and joy. With trembling hands he broke the letter which came in reply to his communicating the fatal tidings. It contained no words of reproach—no language of bitterness. It entreated him to come back, bearing with him all that was left of the ill-fated Lelia—to come and take a son's place in their darkened home and sorrowing breast.

Captain Clifford obtained a furlough, and fulfilled the wishes of the mourning parents. It was a sad meeting, but reconciliation, born of sorrow, made it hallowed.

Embalmed by the tears of her young companions, the remains of the murdered Lelia were deposited in her native soil. Remembrance of the fault was lost in pity for her untimely doom. They could not speak harshly of one who had expiated her disobedience by her life.

"Had I only forgiven her!" was the burthen of the father's heart. "O had I only forgiven her!"

Yes! fallible and erring beings that we are, let us forgive as we pray to be forgiven by our Father in Heaven. Let not pardon be delayed till the heart it would have gladdened is cold beneath the clods of the valley. The relenting voice cannot penetrate the deep dark abyss of the grave. No one ever mourned for having followed the example of him, who forgave even his murderers with his expiring breath; but how many have sorrowed, over the inexorable will, and the severe though just decree.

Let the young maidens, who perchance may read this sad but true history, tremble at the consequences of filial disobedience. God, sooner or later avenges the violation of His sacred laws. She may not, like Lelia, perish by the death-shot of the Indian, but she may be reserved for a fate more mournful still—the slow wasting away of the heart, under the blighting influence of unkindness or perfidy, as she is forsaken and betrayed. Lelia was sweet, lovely, gentle and earnest, but she yielded to the dictates of passion and exposed herself to the terrible doom we have recorded.

Yes, she was indeed lovely. Never shall we forget the soft, beseeching, pensive expressions of her prophetic eyes, the tones of her sweet plantive voice. We are reminded of the words of Ossian: "Sweet is the memory of departed friends. Like the mellow rays of the setting sun, it falls tenderly yet sadly on the soul."

Select Miscellany.

ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.

To Mrs. Stowe, the Duchess of Sutherland, and all agonizing sympathizers with the "Uncle-Tom" mania, we commend the following from Dickens's Household Words:

"It has been calculated that there are in England and Wales 6,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say, about one-third of the population, including, of course, infants; but of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one-half attend no place of public instruction. These statements—compiled by Mr. Kay from official and other authentic sources, for his work on the social condition and education of the poor in England and Europe—would be hard to believe, if we had not to encounter in our every-day life degrees of illiteracy which would be startling if we were not thoroughly used to it. Wherever we turn, ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face. If we look in the Gazette at the list of partnerships dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling perhaps in wealth, but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the *experimentum crucis* of 'his mark.' The number of petty jurors—in rural districts especially—who can only sign with a cross is numerous. It is not unusual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol by persons whose office not only shows them to be 'men of mark,' but men of substance. We have printed already specimens of the partial ignorance which passes under the pen of the post office authorities, and we may venture to assert that such specimens of penmanship and orthography are not to be matched in any other country in Europe. A housewife in humble life need only turn to the file of her husband's bills to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzles. In short, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plainest rudiments of education in this country has fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or ramble in the fields, without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping over us. The rural population is indeed in a worse plight than the other classes.

"Taking the adult of agricultural laborers, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the ignorance in which they live and move and have their being. As they work in the fields, the external world has some hold upon them through the medium of their senses; but to all the higher exercises of intellect they are perfect strangers. You cannot address one of them without being at once painfully struck with the intellectual darkness which onshrouds him. There is in general neither speculation in his eyes, nor intelligence in his countenance. The whole expression is more that of an animal than of a man. He is wanting, too, in the erect and independent bearing of a man. When you accost him, if he is not insolent, which he seldom is, he is timid and shrinking, his whole manner showing that he feels himself at a distance from you, greater than should separate any two classes of men. He is often doubtful when you address, and suspicious when you question him; he is seemingly oppressed with the interview while it lasts, and obviously relieved when it is over. These are the traits which I can affirm them to possess as a class, after having come in contact with many hundreds of farm laborers. They belong to a generation for whose intellectual culture little or nothing was done. As a class they have no amusements beyond the indulgence of sense. In nine cases out of ten recreation is associated in their minds with nothing higher than sensuality. I have frequently asked clergymen and others, if they often find the adult peasant reading for his own or others' amusement? The invariable answer is, that such a sight is seldom or never witnessed. In the first place, *the great bulk of them cannot read.* In the next, a large proportion of those who can, do so with too much difficulty to admit of the exercises being an amusemet to them. Again, a few of those who can read with comparative ease have the taste for doing so."

If you would enjoy your meals, be good natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas.

The story of a man who had a nose so large that he couldn't blow it without the use of gunpowder, has turned out to be a hoax!

The best way to curb a wild young man is, decidedly, to bridal him.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

One thing has been established by Captain Schuyler Hamilton's recent investigations respecting the national flag, namely, that it means, and was intended to mean, UNION! It grew out of the *Union* Jack. Its star of stars symbolizes UNION. Its thirteen stripes are the record of the UNION. From ten thousand flag-staffs and mast-heads it is ever keeping alive the spirit of UNION. Captain Hamilton's work enables us to compile its brief history.

On the seventeenth of January, 1776, the captain of an English transport, then lying in the port of Boston, wrote home to his owners:

"I can see the rebels' camp very plain, whose colours, a little while ago, were entirely red; but on the receipt of the king's speech (which they burnt) they hoisted the Union Flag, which is here supposed to intimate the union of the provinces." The captain could not, probably, discern the devices upon the flag, but he noted the change of colour, from royal red to union blue.

A variety of flags were used by the continentals in the early months of the revolutionary struggle. At the taking of Fort Johnson, September 13th, 1775, a peculiar flag was employed, which Holmes, in his Annals, refers to thus:—"A flag being thought necessary for the purpose of signals, Colonel Moultrie, who was requested by the Council of Safety to procure one, had a large blue flag made, with a crescent in one corner, to be in uniform with the troops. This was the first American flag (adds Holmes) displayed in South Carolina." The crescent, be it observed, is an emblem of *sovereignty.* On the twentieth of October, in the same year, Colonel John Reed wrote this order to Colonel Glover and Stephen Maylan:—"Please to fix upon some particular colour for a flag and a signal, by which our vessels may know one another. What do you think of a flag with a white ground—a tree in the middle—the motto, 'Appeal to Heaven!' This is the flag of our floating batteries." February ninth, 1776, Colonel Gadsden proposed the following design for a naval flag:—"A yellow field, with a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle, in the attitude of going to strike, and the words underneath, '*Don't tread on me!*'" Many other designs for flags were proposed, and several, as we have just observed, were in use.

It was not till June fourteenth, 1777, that Congress passed the resolution which gave to the infant nation a National Flag. That resolution was in the following words:—"Resolved, That the flag of the Thirteen United States, be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This was the flag of the latter triumphs of the revolution. It remained unaltered till January thirteenth, 1794, when the admission of two new States added two stars to the "constellation" and two stripes to the "rainbow." This was the flag of 1812—the flag of Lake Erie, New Orleans, and the Atlantic Ocean. In 1818, the following resolutions were adopted by Congress:—"That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field; and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag." This change was suggested by the Hon. Peter H. Wendover, of New-York. Its utility is sufficiently obvious. The flag which floated over the "Halls of the Montezumas" had thirty stars in the union. The present flag has thirty-one.

Long may it wave!

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.

The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them and would pass through them to the surrounding air had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor-bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into the form of humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and skin eruptions must be the result Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to check perspiration, in some degree, by a waterproof overcoat, than to get soaked with rain. There can be no doubt that, waterproof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on but in cases of extreme necessity. Any person who has worn a waterproof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor or perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old fashioned, tight, close and pinching overcoats. Too few flannels are worn in America, especially along the eastern coasts, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter made of woolen materials. Although India-rubber over-shoes are excellent for walking in the street in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as soon as the wearer enters the house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet completely wet from outside water.

From the Musical World and Times.

SUNDAY MORNING AT THE DIBDINS.

"Jane," (suddenly exclaims Mrs. Dibdin,) "do you know it is nearly time for your sabbath school to commence? I hope you have committed your hymns and commandments to memory.—Put on your little jet bracelet, and your ruffled pantalettes. Now, say the third commandment, while I fix your curls;—it does seem to me as if your hair never curls half as well on Sundays as on week days.—Mind, you ask Letty Brown, where her mother bought that canning little straw hat of hers; not in Sabbath School, of course; that, would be very wicked, but after it is over, as you walk along to church.

"Jane; What's the chief end of man?—Don't know? Well, it's the most astonishing thing that that Assembly's Catechism don't stay in your head any better! It seems to go into one ear and out of the other. Now pay particular attention while I tell you what the chief end of man is—is—well—I—why don't you hold still? you are always putting a body out! You had better run up stairs and get your book. Here, stop a minute, and let me tie your sash straight.—Pink is very becoming to you, Jane; you inherit your mother's blonde beauty.—Come away from that glass, Jane, this minute; don't you know it is wicked to look in the glass on Sunday?—See if you can say your "creed" that your Episcopal teacher wants you to learn. Come;

"I believe"—(In less than one week your toes will be through those drab gaiters, Jane.) Goodness! if there isn't the bell! Why didn't you get your lesson Saturday evening? Oh! I recollect; you were at dancing school. Well—you needn't say anything about that, to your teacher; because—there's a time to dance, and a time to go to meeting, and now it is meeting time; so, come here, and let me roll that refractory ringlet over *my* finger once more, and then, do you walk *solemnly* along to church, as a baptised child should.

"Here! stop a bit! you may wear this coral bracelet of mine, if you won't lose it. There; now you look *most* as pretty as your mother did, when she was your age.—Don't toss your head so, Jane; people will call you vain; and you know I have always told you that it makes very little difference how a little girl looks, if she is only a little christian. There, goodbye;—repeat your catechism, going along; and, don't let the wind blow your hair out of curl."

SUNDAY NOON AT THE DIBDINS.

Mr. Dibdin reading a pile of business letters, fresh from the Post Office; Mrs. Dibdin, in a pearl-colored brocade and lace ruffles, devouring "Bleak House."

Mrs. Dibdin.—Jane, is it possible I see you, on the holy Sabbath day, with Mother Gooses's Melodies? Put it away, this minute, and get your bible. There's the pretty story of Joseph building the ark, and Noah in the lion's den, and Isaac killing his brother Cain, and all that."

Jane.—"Well, but, mamma, you know I can't spell the big words. Won't you read it to me?"

Mrs. Dibdin.—"I am busy reading, now, my dear; go and ask your papa."

Jane.—"Please, papa, will you read to me in my little Bible? mamma is busy."

Mrs. Dibdin.—"My dear will you be kind enough to pull that bell for Jane's nursery maid? she is getting troublesome."

* * * * * *

Exit Miss Jane to the nursery, to listen to Katy's and her friend Bridget's account of their successful flirtations with John O'Calligan and Michael O'Donahue.

FANNY FERN.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A fine stone church was lately built in Missouri, upon the facade of which a stone-cutter was ordered to cut the following as an inscription:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred for accuracy to the verse of scripture in which those words occur, but unfortunately he transcribed, to the scandal of the society, the whole verse:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer, *but ye have made it a den of thieves.*"

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Miss Brenan's Concert.—The two Concerts, given by this lady in our Village during the past week, passed off in fine style, the house having been well filled on each occasion with a highly appreciative audience. We are truly pleased that Miss B's reception here was in so cordial a cast. It shows that our people have not only an abundance of good taste and generosity, but that they patronize the beautiful art of singing aright, and that they are disposed to contribute their mite towards helping on to fame a fair country-woman, who is evidently destined to be one of the sweetest exponents of Southern song.

It is gratifying to know that Miss B. left us with a well lined purse as the profits of her two delightful entertainments, and still more so to be assured that she acknowledges [illegible] for the favorable impressions of our community as can never be effaced from her memory. Well done, old Edgefield—and three three cheers to Miss Ellen Brenan!—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

The Crystal Palace.—The New-York Herald says of the Exhibition, that it bids fair to [illegible]. The Superintendents, Captain Dupont and Captain Davis, are at work, allotting space and assigning locations. We noticed yesterday in the [illegible] Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, in consultation with the Superintendents, on the situation to be given to the nice [illegible] and beautiful [illegible] of that valuable branch of the service.

We learn that the English Commissioners are not at all disgusted by the delay of the opening, particularly as it gives them the finest months in the year for travelling. Mr. Wilson is off with Colonel Johnson for the agricultural regions. Mr. Wallis is going to the manufacturing districts, and Lord Elgin is about making a trip to Canada, so as to enable them all to see something of the country before they return here to the opening, on the 15th July.

Morals in British Guiana.—A late Demerara paper tells the following tales of crime in that locality:

"The records of the criminal sessions show [illegible] in the history of the [illegible] colonies under [illegible] known in this [illegible] called their [illegible] attention of the law, of [illegible] to preclude the [illegible] of the cases which have occurred in the recent sessions, the accompanying circumstances have been invested with a diabolical malignity which have [illegible] equalled. In the one, a woman, [illegible] of the suicide, deliberately dashed [illegible] her own child, because [illegible] was backward in [illegible] of mind and body. In the second, a negro, in a fit of jealousy, cut his wife in pieces with a cutlass, and maintains his right to do so, avowing his intention to act in the same manner by the man who had aroused his suspicion.

Immense Mackerel.—A very singular [illegible] was made lately by [illegible] Cape Ann, [illegible] its [illegible] made literally [illegible] with fish. The fish remain [illegible] after, and serve to show that a woman is married or a widow. Another [illegible] at the birth of every child, [illegible] in the garden or courtyard, [illegible] to full growth in as many [illegible] as there are children to be nature for the [illegible] Where he marries, the tree [illegible] down, and the wood is made into [illegible] and boxes, to contain the clothes and [illegible] which are made for the new [illegible] couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please; marriages with sisters are prohibited but they can marry any other relative.

The Murder of Gaffney.—We published from the Carolina Spartan an account of the apprehension of a negro, Charles, who had been once tried and acquitted of this murder. The Laurensville Herald says:

"On Friday last, Charles was tried for highway robbery, and confessing the crimes of murder and highway robbery, combined, was sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in July next, at the cross roads near Owen Anderson. In his last confession, we understand, he exculpated Dr. Bobo's negro from any participation; but as circumstances appear which somewhat implicates the latter, he will be tried to-day; the result of the trial we will give next week."

The New-York city press notice generally the Gavazzi riot in Montreal. The Tribune remarks:

"On the part of the Catholic population of Canada, no step could have been so foolish as well as wicked as this attempt to put down a public speaker. It makes a double hero of Gavazzi, and enlist in his behalf the generous and manly feelings of thousands who would else have regarded him with indifference or dislike. For the itinerant stirrer-up of religious hostility, we may be pardoned that we cherish no sympathy. But let him appear as the martyr of free discussion, and every throb of every true freeman's pulse beats in his support. No cause, and, above all, no religious cause, can ever profit by the services of a mob."

Mining in North Carolina.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Whig says the search for gold in that State, which has hitherto proved so profitable, is about to give place to the mania for copper mines.—Two Companies from the North have recently visited the mines in the vicinity of Charlotte and the Whig says Mr. P. W. Groll, of Albany, New York, as the agent of a Northern company, has purchased the Pharr, Capp, & Reid mines, from the latter of which it is stated that gold to the value of $10,000,000 has already been exported; also, the estate in the counties of Lincoln and Gaston, known as the High Shoal Iron Works with about 16,000 acres of land attached to it. One block of copper weighing 595 lbs., from the Cathey mine, is intended for exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

Prayer in Church.—The following incident, related in the April number of the Ladies' Repository, shows that babies in church are not always regarded as nuisances. There is something very touching about it:

"A brother just returned from California says he was present in the congregation of Brother Owen, when a babe in the arms of its mother began to cry. A thing so unusual in California attracted not a little attention, and the mother rose to retire. 'Don't leave,' said the preacher; 'the sound of that babe's voice is more interesting to many in this congregation than my own. It is perhaps the sweetest music many a man has heard, since a long time ago he took leave of his distant home.' The effect was instantaneous and powerful, and a large portion of the congregation melted into tears."

Temperance Movement.—Mr. Gough stated in his lecture at Trenton, N. J., that 600,000 persons had signed the pledge, and connected themselves with the Washingtonian movement; that of this number 450,000 had retrograded and violated the pledge, and either filled a drunkard's grave, or were miserable drunkards; that the original mover of the project now keeps a low groggery in Baltimore, and was the best customer himself.

Singular Place for a Swarm of Bees to Alight.—A swarm of bees lit upon a young man named Fry, on Saturday evening, near the creek bridge, covering his head and face, and suspending themselves from his ears as if immense ear-hobs. He took the affair very coolly, by assistance brushed them off into a nail keg, and sold them to a gentleman present for two dollars. Two stings was the extent of his injury.

The Original Washingtonians.—Mr. John H. Hawkins has contradicted a statement said to have been made by Mr. Gough, that one of the original Washingtonians, was keeping a low grog shop in Baltimore He says that five of them are doing well, and, with one exception, have adhered to the pledge. The sixth one died in 1841, and kept the pledge to the last.

Good Issue.—The latest novelty in the way of business is furnishing a man with a hat and his own daguerreotype on the inside of it. A hatter in New York advertises to do so.

CHESTER STANDARD.

EDITORS:

SAM'L. W. MELTON.... C. DAVIS MELTON.

CHESTER, S. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1853.

☞ Our town readers will refer to the notice in another column, announcing the examination of the Female School under the charge of Mrs. McDonald, which will take place to-day and to-morrow. We shall be unavoidably prevented from attending these exercises, and hope, therefore, that some friend, "competent to the include," will take copious notes, and thereby enable us to give to this excellent school "a place in the picture."

☞ We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Lapar, Daguerrean Artist, who intends to remain in Chesterville a few days, in order to gratify the desires of those who wish to

"Secure the shadow, ere the substance fade."

We are much pleased with the specimens we have seen of Mr. Lapar's handiwork, and we are sure that he understands his art sufficiently well to furnish our citizens with copies resembling the original most provokingly.

The Bank Building.

We notice that the erection of the building intended for the use of the Bank of Chester has been commenced by Mr. McLure, from whom the lot and the building when completed have been leased by the Company. It will be built with brick, two stories high—on the lot in the rear of the old Court House, adjoining the store room at present occupied by Messrs. McLure & Harris; and will, doubtless, present as fine an appearance to the eye, as it will communicate a *useful* feeling to the pockets of the Chester people. The contract time of completion is the first of September next.

Celebrations.

By reference to the notice in another column, it will be seen that our friends in the Eastern portion of the District intend to seize old Time by the forelock, and celebrate Independence-Day on the 2nd proximo, at Hopewell Church. We have understood that the exercises will be unusually interesting and conducted with more than the ordinary spirit.

It will be seen, also, that the Chester Troop of Cavalry will celebrate the day in a befitting manner, by an oration from Giles J. Patterson, Esq., and a collation at Howerton's Hotel. It would afford us much more gratification to be permitted, in common with the citizens generally, to pay our tribute to the day of hallowed memory; but as such will not be the case, we can only commend heartily the patriotic spirit which prompted the Troop to do that, which should have been the duty of the citizens at large. We may expect a clever address from Mr. Patterson, and we bespeak in his behalf the presence of a large and attentive audience.

Miss Brenan's Concert.

It gives us pleasure to announce to our citizens that Miss Brenan will favour us with a concert, on the evening of the fourth of July. We hope to receive the programme in time for insertion in our next week's paper. The price of the tickets has been reduced, at our especial recommendation, to a half dollar, so that every one may attend without the slightest compunctions of "conscience." We hope that our people are ready to extend to the gifted songstress the generous reception which we, on their behalf, have promised, and reward her kindness with a full house and a hearty welcome.

Hon. Daniel Wallace.

We have recently received from General Wallace several valuable public documents, for which he will accept our thanks.

We take this occasion to express our very high appreciation of his services in the position from which he has withdrawn. Our State has had, in her delegations, few who have equalled him in all those requisites which go to constitute an efficient and useful representative. The interests of his constituency have ever been present to his mind, and in the discharge of all matters entrusted to his care, he has manifested a willing promptness, which few occupying the position are found ready to exercise. Although it was our lot to differ with him in the late important political issue in this State, we have never questioned the purity of his purpose, the honesty of his convictions, or the sincerity of his devotion to the best interests of the State. We extremely regret his withdrawal from public life, and trust he may yet again enter the field of usefulness for which he is so eminently fitted. In his retirement we hope that the blessings of peace and prosperity may ever attend him.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to the telegraphic dispatches of the *Banner*, for a compend of the news brought by the steamer Humboldt, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with a small demand at the quotations brought by last steamer. The news from Turkey is of a warlike character, and betokens the firm determination of the Sultan to persist in the rejection of the Russian ultimatum, and to give the northmen a warm reception on his borders. The Egyptian fleet and army, 30,000 strong were proceeding to the aid of the Sultan, while the Turcoran Chiefs were raising an army of 100,000 men. The British Fleet in the Mediteranean and the Channel Fleet have both been ordered to the Dardenelles. The last advices represent the Russian forces as proceeding to the British frontier by forced marches, but they are not reliable. Although we cannot see any reason why Russia should retreat, *sua sponte*, from a position which she has assumed, the dangers of which were before well known to her; yet the entire absence of excitement in the markets and the commercial world generally, lead us to believe that such an event is not probable—or rather, that the advices brought by mail are overwrought, and altogether unreliable. No further news from China.

The Southern Standard.

This very valuable paper has recently passed into the hands of Leonidas W. Spratt, Esq.; the former Editor, Mr. Pressley, having been forced, by the pressure of other and we trust more profitable engagements, to resign the chair editorial. With Mr. Spratt we have the pleasure of an acquaintance which, dating its commencement in the days of our boyhood and extending into through the period of school and college associations, has ripened into the friendship of maturer years. We know him to possess many of the essential requisites of a good editor; and we are deceived if the character of the *Standard* is not fully sustained in his hands We extend to him a cordial welcome, and to the retiring Editor our congratulations upon his release from the toilsome duties of an editor's life, with our warmest wishes for his continued prosperity.

Small Notes.

We have heretofore discussed at length the expediency of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, in relation to small notes issued by Banks in other States. We still believe that the measure, if carried into effect, will be prejudicial to the interests of the people, and equally so if permitted to pass unregarded. It is the imperative duty of the good citizen, however, to respect the law though it may be hurtful to his own interest; and we therefore publish the section of the Bill alluded to, in order that he may fully know his duty to perform it:

"Sec. VI. That, from after the 1st day of July next, any person or persons, corporation or body politic, who shall within this State, directly or indirectly, pay out, pass or put in circulation, or caused to be paid out, passed, or put in circulation, any bank note, bill, certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness, whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, of a less amount or denomination than five dollars, issued or purporting to be issued, by any bank, or person, or association of persons, in any other State, shall be subject to the payment of twenty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the State, and appropriated one half to the informer, and the other half to the maintenance and repair of the public building in the District where the action is brought."

Our Militia System.

If there be any one moment at which the grown-up individual experiences a melancholy satisfaction in sighing forth the familiar strain, "would I were a boy again,"—surely it is when, called away from more congenial pursuits, he is summoned to mount a weapon and 'tramp' through the drumless, fifeless, uncouth manœuverings of a militia beat company. However much we may venerate the law and love to lend a willing obedience to its high behests, we shall always object to the obnoxious and outrageous clause, which commands "the sovereignity" to "fall into line" (which line, by the way, is usually about as straight as the Indian's tree, which bent considerably over the other way,) and to execute motions for the sport of sensible men and the admiration of the idle multitude of the rising generation—without the slightest incentive to spur him onward in the path of duty save that administered to his heels by his next door neighbor, and without even the sweet consolation which always springs from a consciousness of self-improvement, of serving one's country, or of conferring a benefit upon humanity.

But seriously, these are only frivolous and childish objections to the militia system of our State; which we, at the risk of being considered presumptuous, must hold to be a most consummate humbug, unmitigated by the slightest semblance of utility or of reason, unworthy of the wise legislation which has usually marked the counsels of our State, and entirely behind the spirit and temper of the age in which we live. And we rejoice, therefore, to perceive, in several quarters, well-defined indications of a desire on the part of the people for its essential modification or entire abolishment. Although it may be thought a gratuitous waste of time and space to consider a question, the right decision of which appears so palpably evident and of such easy access, yet its real importance would seem to demand at our hands more than a passing notice.

The *South Carolinian*, in commenting upon the subject, uses the following plausible language: "Whilst admitting that reform is necessary, it should be remembered that our present system has heretofore worked well, and that South Carolina has sent to the battle-fields of the country as well-trained and disciplined troops as those from any other State in the Union," Now, we are proud to admit that the citizen soldiery of South Carolina has done bravely and well in her service, and, with a rare devotion, borne her flag triumphantly through the perils of the conflict; but we are not ready to grant that this effect is to be ascribed, in any the least degree, to the influence of a military training at home. On the contrary, we would rather regard the briar-patch lessons inflicted by the drilling of a beat company, as better calculated to inspire a disgust and contempt for every thing military or warlike; and it surely affords a superficial and incorrect knowledge of the true system of tactics, which must itself be unlearned and entirely obliterated ere the simplest movement of the real soldier is begun to be learned. In truth, the successful heroism in battle, which has won an enviable character for the citizen soldier of the Palmetto State, is the boon left by a gallant ancestry—an inheritance of the spirit which animated the patriot fathers of the Revolution, and which will always nerve the sons to deeds of noble daring, while a memory of the past holds a place in the consciousness of the present.

We are well aware that the preservation of a complete military organization is important, as well for the ordinary purposes of internal police, as for the contingencies which may at any time arise, requiring the employment of force and arms. This end, however, can be much more effectually subserved by the adoption of the system which is of force in Virginia, and several other States, and which embodies all the advantages of the present organization, without the glaring evils resulting from its imperfections. The law in these States provides for the enrollment of every one liable to do military duty, and the levying upon each of a small capitation tax instead of the actual service,—the money thus obtained to be appropriated to the complete equipment of properly organized volunteer companies, either cavalry or infantry—one at least, to each regiment.

By the enactment of such a provision in our State, and the consequent abolition of the beat company, battalion and regimental parades, much better drilled and organized companies and a more effective police would be produced. We venture to say that almost every one would choose to pay a small tax rather than perform the irksome service now required; while those, who of their own accord become members of the volunteer companies, would be actuated by a real pride and a true spirit of emulation, which would be exhibited in the evolutions of a well-drilled band,—ready at a moment's warning to answer to the call of danger, and wholly competent, if required, to put to flight an entire regiment of beat companies.

Besides presenting a scheme which we think of sufficient weight to overbalance the presumption in favor of the present organization, we might enumerate many and serious objections which are of themselves strong arguments against it. Not the least of these is founded in the fact, that the frequent company, battalion and regimental reviews which are now required by law, subtract an enormous amount of valuable labor from the channels of Agricultural production,—a labor much more profitable than any other employed in this branch of industry. We are sure that if the aggregate value thus lost to the wealth of the community, and thrown away for no good purpose whatever, were ascertained, it would be sufficiently great to startle the wise men of our State. At certain seasons of the year, this may be a matter of very trivial importance, but during the working season, when the whole force of our farmers is concentrated upon the growing crop, it becomes the source of serious and burdensome annoyance, and a harrasing impediment to the successful prosecution of their useful pursuits.

It has been taken as a valid argument against giving to the people the election of Governor and of Electors of President and Vice-President, as well as other and minor offices now filled by the Legislature, that such a policy would divert men from the pursuits of industry, and cause them to assemble frequently in large crowds—affording thus ample opportunity and great incentives to the exercise of the stronger passions of our nature, and a prolific source of riot, disorder and crime. If this be a strong argument against these reforms—and that it is no one can doubt—with how much greater force does it apply against the present military organization in our State; which calls together large bodies of men, and especially young men, "armed and equipped as the law directs," often ready and willing to join a hand in fomenting disturbances, and encouraging, by their presence at least, those scenes of tumult and confusion so destructive to social and domestic harmony;—all for the purpose of wading through a few simple and unimportant *step-and-fetch-it* evolutions, a profound ignorance of which would be a bliss unutterable.

We have already given to this matter more space than we had intended, and are reluctuantly compelled to omit several considerations which appertain to its proper discussion. We will, therefore dismiss the subject with the hope, that our Legislature, in its wisdom, may think proper to abolish the system as it now exists, and substitute another in its stead, more consistent with the interests of the people, and better conducive to the end in view.

Certainly they ought.—Since the prepared envelopes have come into almost universal use, the following word of caution in reference to them, which we observe in our exchanges, may not be out of place. When letters are enclosed in an envelope, the address should be inscribed as well on the letter itself as on the envelope; otherwise, the loss of the envelope may cause grave mistakes and serious confusion—or may leave the letter for an anonymous claimant. We heard a deceased Chancellor say that he knew an important law case which came very near being lost to the party ultimately successful, by an envelope, leaving it uncertain to whom the missive had been addressed. Recently, too, we learn, from an exchange paper, that a stolen mail had been recovered, with all the envelopes torn off the letters, and the Postmaster knew not where to send many of them.

The Spartanburg & Union Railroad.—We learn from the *Journal*, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union and Spartanburg Railroad was held at Union C. H., on the 16th instant, to consider the report of the engineers as to the two routes proposed. After some deliberation, it was decided to run the road by the Ridge route, which crosses Broad River near Shelton's Ferry and above the mouth of Tyger River. The road is under contract from Spartanburg to Union, and from Broad River to Alston, on the Greenville Road.

☞ We notice, that some of our exchanges are speaking, in a flattering manner of Mr. Thomas Burke, formerly of Charleston, but now a citizen of New York. Mr. Burke is connected with the large and well known clothing store of Messrs. Bates, Taylor & Co., and we hope, with our friends who have already spoken of him, that he will obtain the large moiety of the patronage he deserves. He is a Southern man, and ought to receive a good share of patronage from the Southern people.

Editor's Table.

The Southern Ladies' Book:

We are in receipt of the first number of the second volume of this truly Southern Magazine, published by Messrs. Youmans & Co. New Orleans, and edited by Mrs. L. Virginia French. The number before us contains two fine engravings: "The Raising of Lazarus" and a portrait of the editor. Mrs. French is not excessively and painfully pretty, but she certainly wears a charming expression of countenance, amiable as well as intellectual, which of itself is a signet of sufficient authority to open the entrance-way to every parlor in the country.

The "Book" is well printed, and contains the usual quantity of readable matter, emanating from some of the best writers in the Southern States. Price $3.

The North British Review:

Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have sent us the re-print of the May number of this valuable Quarterly, which bears the following list of contents: Macgillivray's British Birds; International Relations, and the Principles of our Foreign Policy; Bunson's Hippolytus; English Hexameters; Ruth, the Reign of Female Novelists; Memoirs of French Protestantism; Life under an Italian Despotism; Glimpses of Poetry; The Higher Instruction and its Representatives in Scotland; Wellingtington in the Peninsular; Layard's Assyrian Discoveries. The article on the International Relations of Great Britain is at this time particularly interesting. Although forcibly written, we indulge the hope that it will not have any effect whatever in producing the adoption of such a narrow and confined policy on the part of the British Empire. In the present hour, England has a great work to do, and no paltry considerations should hinder her from moulding the destiny of Europe, for her own weal and the advancement of civil and religious liberty.

Edinburg Review:

We have also received from the same publishers, the April number of the Edinburg Review. This Quarterly is equal if not superior to any of the British publications, and hence we are anything but pleased at not having received it more regularly. The contents are: Alison's History of Europe since 1815; Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister: The Church of England in the Mountains; Recent Novels, 'Agatha's Husband;' The National Gallery; Mr. D'Israeli; Public Education; Marcellus, Memoirs of the Restoration; The Income Tax. Terms, per annum: one Review, $3; Two, $5; Three, $7; Four, $8.—Blackwood and the Four Reviews, $10.

Graham's Magazine:

The "American Monthly" for July is ahead of its rivals, this time, and we hope will hereafter be more punctual in visiting its friends. Graham is succeeding very well in his effort to establish a literary character for his magazine; and has effected a combination of the useful and the beautiful, which is entertaining to the reader and imparts to the work its peculiar excellence. The number before us contains several articles which we have read with much pleasure and profit. Published by Geo. R. Graham, Phila., Price $3.

Communication.

Florilla Academy, June 13, 1853.

Messrs Editors:

It must certainly be a source of pride and satisfaction to every liberal and intelligent citizen of our District, it perceive the great change which has taken place in the popular mind, in reference to Female Education. Every section and neighborhood of Chester is now able to boast of its facilities and advantages for the regular and finished education of its daughters; and all the frivolous and trifling objections, heretofore urged against institutions of this kind, have entirely ceased in our midst. We are all now perfectly convinced, that Female Education is a strong inducement to education generally, and it is only when its necessity is acknowledged as a passport in society, and as a powerful means of future honor and eminence, that it will receive the attention its importance so preeminently demands. A brighter day has at length dawned upon us, and we shall no longer hear, to our chagrin and mortification, that the ignorance of South Carolina is proverbial. Our State has aroused from her lethargy, and the noble ambition alike of rich and poor is to educate their children. We trust that this praiseworthy spirit will continue to animate the citizens of our District, and that her daughters will ever be as distinguished for their refinement and intelligence, as for devoted attachment to the interests and honor of their native state.

We would beg leave, Messrs. Editors, to say a word in regard to a school, which has lately been established in our community, and which has more than realized the brightest hopes of its founders. We allude to the *Florilla Academy*, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. Barker.

On the 6th and 7th inst., we had the pleasure of attending the Examination which concluded the second session of her school, and when we say that we were equally gratified and surprised at the progress made by the scholars, and the thorough discipline manifested on the occasion, we feel assured that we but express the general sentiment of all who were present. More perfect mastery of their studies, a more complete understanding of their various duties, and at the same time higher respect for their principal, and greater readiness to perform the different parts allotted them, we have never seen exhibited, on any other occasion of the kind.

Every scholar, from those in the first elements to those in the most advanced departments, appeared to have received close and unremitted attention at the hands of their accomplished Preceptress. The performance of all was in the highest degree satisfactory, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the proficiency of the Classes in Music, Botany, and the Classics. Miss Barker appears to possess the rare faculty of inspiring her pupils with a laudible ambition to excel in every thing they attempt. On this occasion they manifested a spirit of generous rivalry and competition, which was equally creditable to their Teacher and themselves. All present seemed delighted with the exercises, and would be pleased to bear witness to the great proficiency of the pupils and to the intellectual and moral worth of their gifted Teacher.

JNO. DOUGLAS, M. D.
REV. WM. BANKS.
REM. R. W. BRICE.

News of the Week.

···· The Hon. Robert Toombs has ordered an engine, on the Ericsson principle, for his cotton gin, in Southwestern Georgia.

···· A. H. Burdine, of Panola county, Miss., has invented a machine for picking Cotton from the stalk, by which, it is said, one hand can gather as much as two without it, and in much better condition.

···· The Edgefield Advertiser mentions that on Monday night last, 2 prisoners, Williams and New, effected their escape from their new jail. The crime of the former burglary—of the latter, negro stealing. A writer in that paper says, it was from the "very culpable neglect of the jailor."

···· The Indiana Black Laws have caused the removal of large numbers of colored persons from that State, as the penalties incurred by residence there are quite severe. The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is scarcely possible to pass along the river front of that city, without observing one or more colored families from the Hoosier State. They appear to be persons of some property, having with them fine stocks of horses, mules, and milk cows.

···· A despatch from Washington remarks that rumors are afloat there of more filibuster movements in this city, the general drift of which promise to turn out rich. It is whispered that the Navy Department contemplates improving the gracefulness of our officers by instituting a professorship of dancing in the Naval Academy.

···· A letter from Callao, April 26, says: No doubt hostilities will soon commence between Peru & Bolvia. The Peruvian Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, and Vice Consul at La Paz, had been forcibly expelled, under the charge ot plotting against the Government of Bolivia.

···· An extensive conflagration took place at Cincinnati on Friday 10th instant, which destroyed over one hundred dollars worth of property. It broke out in the cellar of the liquor store of Guirand & Sarran, on Main street.

···· The Boston Journal says the grain crops never looked finer in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and doubtless all over New England, than at the present time.

···· Lord Ellesmere is to give a grand ball on board the frigate Leander, now lying in the harbor of New York, in the course of a few days, to which the civic and military authorities are invited.

···· The Gold Discoveries in Arkansas, on the Ouachita river, have created considerable of a stir in that region, but it is doubtful if there is sufficient of the precious dust to be had to pay expenses. The Ouachita Herald, of the 30th ult., says:

"New discoveries are constantly being made. Gold in small quantities has been found in the valleys, on the hill tops, and indeed almost every where where search has been made. Scarcely a rock can be found that does not contain some sign gold. Some of the quartz rock has been found, which it is said, will compare favorably with the California quartz. We saw a very fine specimen a few days ago of what is called the honey-comb quartz, which is always considered the best indication of rich diggings."

···· Some youths get frightened at the idea of matrimony, because of its expense; but that's entirely a mistake. You don't need a fine house, gilt furniture and dyspeptic pocket-books to begin life with, provided you have the right kind of metal in your own composition, and are determined to put a stout heart to a steep hill, and go ahead, any how. All you want to begin housekeeping with, is a room and a bed room, a spring mattress, a young woman, a cooking stove and a cheap cradle. With these and the parson's fee in your pocket, you cannot into matrimony too soon.

···· There are certain startling rumors afloat of busy movements in New York, among the order of the Lone Star and the Cuban Junta. Men are said to be now in that city who were lately seen in active intercourse with the creoles of Cuba. The Herald has information from Havana that many creoles are leaving the island for the north; and there are also reports of revolutionary disturbances in the Vuelta Abajo, memorable from the invasion of Lopez.

···· An engine on the Erie Railroad, near Susquehana, exploded yesterday, killing 11 persons, and wounding several. It is supposed that some 4 or 5 others were blown into the river.

···· "Whoa! Saxin."—"This world's a wilderness of wo," as the omnibus horse and when the driver stopped him at every corner.

···· The colossal statue of Patrick Henry, one of the founders of United States Independence, with Washington, which is to be placed around the monument of the American fathers, was cast on the 14th ult., at Munich, in the celebrated foundry establishment of that place. This statue, which is said to be perfect, is the work of the sculptor Fugeberg.

···· It is said that Louis Napoleon, in realliation for the contemplated alliance of King Leopold's family with Austria, demands from Belgium 50,000,000 francs for aid rendered to that kingdom during the reign of the late Louis Philippe. It is not known what the intentions of Louis Napoleon are respecting the course he will take in the Turkish and Russian quarrel. The Paris Bourse is steadier. The crops throughout France are represented as being good.

···· A motion for the registration of all citizens between the ages of 21 and 50, as a standing police, for the preservation of order, instead of the present militia system, has been proposed in the Massachusetts Convention.

···· A man employed upon the Strasburg railway was seized a few days ago with mental derangement. He went home and took a dose of arsenic. He took too much, and threw the whole up again. He lighted a pan of charcoal, and threw himself on the ground. The current of air passing from two doors along the floor, prevented suffocation from ensuing. He then stabbed himself three times in the throat with a pair of scissors, and finally jumped out of a five story window. This time he succeeded. Such perseverance deserved success.

···· The Bank of Hamburg has declared a dividend of four dollars per share of fifty dollars, from the profits of the last year, being at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum.

···· The New-York *Herald* says that the selection of Charleston as the place where the Convention is to assemble next year, might seem to indicate this city as the point at which the Southern commercial metropolis would be best located.

···· The New-York *Courier & Enquirer* alluding to the Turkish question, says that the state of Eastern affairs has not been so portentous since 1840. The great hope of a peaceful issue lies in the fact, that a collision upon the Bosphorus might light up a flame of international and civil war over all Europe.

···· The Opening Ceremonies of the Crystal Palace will be very grand and imposing. The President of the United States and the heads of departments, it is expected, will be present on the occasion, besides many other high and distinguished men from all parts of the world. Mayor Westervelt, of New-York, Theodore Sedgewick and Mortimer Livingston, a committee to invite the President and Cabinet to attend, arrived in Washington, on Tuesday. The managers are confident that they will be able to open the exhibition on the 15th July, according to the announcement already made, and do not entertain any idea of a further postponement. The work, it is said, is progressing with the greatest celerity, and no exertions are spared to hurry it forward. The superintendents of the exhibition, Messrs. Dupont and Davis, were busily employed for the last week allotting space and assigning locations in the Crystal Palace.

···· A cow belonging to Milton Buchannan, of Lincoln, Indiana, recently gave birth to seven calves. This is the most extraordinary and prolific cow ever mentioned in print. The cow with all her little flock, however, all died.

···· While a party of twelve ladies were in bathing at Newport, the other day, the horse ran away with the wagon containing all their clothes. How they reached home can better be imagined than described.

···· Mrs. Stowe had for a fellow passenger on her outward trip, Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Sam Slick notoriety, who played off all manner of tricks on her; the judge actually harrowing her feelings by producing a razor strap, which he vowed was made of nigga skin!

···· Every where but in novels," says a recent writer, "the marriage of convenience has proved an excellent institution. While what are generally *love-matches* have been, are, and ever will be, prolific of misery. They spring from passion, and terminate in early satiety. The romance disappears, the sentiment subsides, *the woman remains!*

···· Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in Africa. A missionary says he has stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree, in a Goulah village so heavily laden with bolls, that it was propped up with forked sticks to prevent it from breaking under its own weight. The cotton was equal to that of any other country. The natives manufacture cotton goods extensively.

···· The Nottingham magistrates unable, a few weeks ago, to settle a case of disputed ownership of a dog which was brought before them, allowed the animal to decide for itself in court. The dog passed one of the claimants, but went to the other, joyfully wagging his tail, placing his feet on his knees, and attempting to lick his face. The testimony of the dumb witness was considered conclusive.

···· As there is a probability of war between Turkey and Russia, the New-York Times sums up the forces of the two powers. Russia has 801,000 troops, including 101,692 cavalry, including the Cossacks; 640,388 on foot, of every description, and 58,920 artillery men, pioneers, &c., with a naval force of 70 vessels, including 18 line-of-battle ships, besides 200 gun boats. Turkey has a well-drilled army of 150,880 regular troops, including 17,280 cavalry, 106,800 on foot, and 14,600 artillery men, sappers, miners, &c. This force can be doubled by levies. The Turkish navy numbers 16 line-of-battle ships, carrying 1,488 guns, 14 frigates, carrying 88 guns; 30 sailing vessels; 13 steamers, with a total of 3,700 horse power; an array of floating batteries, gun-boats, etc., number unknown. This naval armament is by no means contemptible or disproportionate to that of Russia.

···· It it stated that Gen. Rufus Welch, the proprietor of the Philadelphia circus, has been for sometime past engaged in preparing an establishment on the plan of the Parisian Hippodrome, which he purposes opening in the western section of Philadelphia as soon as the heat of summer is over.

···· It is reported in Freeman's Journal that an agent left new Orleans for Vera Cruz on the first of this month, for the purpose of selling to Santa Anna a quantity of muskets purchased by George Law, for Kossuth—enough for one hundred thousand men.

···· It is reported that the Chinese Mission has been tendered to Senator Thompson of New Jersey. President Pierce is said to sympathise with the rebels, and will not permit any American intervention in behalf of the Chinese Government.

Important Rumor.

We learn that information has been forwarded to our government, supported, by plausible evidence, to the effect that Santa Anna's bold and daring policy towards the United States is backed by an understanding with Spain. "Spain," says a gentleman who has better means of information of the subject than we have, "is preparing to strike in her protectorate capacity,—in which she is to be protected; and is to pay the fee by the utterance of English policy in Cuba, and then to adopt the apprentice system for almost unlimited periods, say 8, 12 and 16 years, by the free introduction of negroes from Africa, without molestation." We will not undertake to endorse this exact outline of the programme, but it is clear our government should keep a sharp lookout in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. If our informant is not mistaken, we may expect to hear something further on the subject before many days. We are given to understand that a deep game is playing, and will soon open.

We confess we are disinclined to credit this story, but it comes in such a way that we are not at liberty entirely to disregard it. Spain is a proud old country, and no doubt thinks herself competent to whip the Yankees out of house and home. She is in trouble about Cuba, and may consent to a nominal emancipation of the slaves in that island, if thereby she can secure the permanent possession of the island itself. But will England guarantee such possession! Has she already given such a guarantee? We doubt it, though we have no means of deny ng it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Cotton Markets.

Chester, June 23.

Although the demand has continued good, very little Cotton has been offered for sale, and the market is consequently inactive and without animation—Extremes range from 7¼ to 10½

Columbia, June 21.

Our market is in an almost stand-still position for the present, as the planters, and also the holders of store cotton, seem determined to keep their cotton off the market, consequently the daily sales so far this week have been too limited to be a true test of the actual state of the market, and our quotations of 8 to 10½ cents must be considered nominal for the present.

Charleston, June 21.

Sales of 180 bales were made, at 7¾ to 11¼ cents. The market unchanged.

Weekly Review of the Columbia Market.
For the week ending Monday, June 20.

Our report of the cotton market for the week ending on the 13th instant, closed on a quiet, but steady demand for the article, at prices ranging from 8 cents for Inferior, to 11 for Fair. During the three first days of the week now under review, viz: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the market dragged heavily, and at the close of business, on the latter day, it was found that prices had receded 1-8 to 1-4 cent from the highest point of last week, fair cotton settling down at 10 3-4 cents. On Friday morning, the news from Liverpool by the Asia, to the 27th ultimo, came to hand, reporting a fair demand for consumption, with the transactions mostly in the common qualities of American cotton, without any quotable change in prices, although the lower grades were somewhat depressed. Sales for the week 57,000 bales; speculators taking 9,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. The trade at Manchester was steady, at full prices, with a light stock of goods on hand, although business was rather affected by the aspect of political affairs. These accounts had no effect on prices here, and throughout the whole of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the market was quiet, but steady, at 10 3-4 cents for fair. The sales of the week comprise 510 bales, and we are obliged to reduce our quotations to correspond with the present state of the market, and those found below are as near the present value of the article as it is possible to have them, viz: Inferior 8 to 8 1-2; Fair 10 5-8 to 10 3-4 cts.—*Carolinian.*

Cotton Statement.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports since the first of September last, up to the latest dates, amount to 3,147,629 bales, against 2,940,387 bales during the same period last year. The exports to Great Britain amount to 1,559,742 bales, showing an increase on those of last year of 27,732 bales. The exports to France amount to 402,062 bales, showing an increase of 908. The exports to foreign ports show an increase of 21,147 bales. The shipments to northern ports amount to 872,209 bales, showing an increase from those of last season, 20,832 bales. The stocks on hand and on shipboard at the various ports amount to 312,208 bales, showing an increase on those of last year at the same time of 27,298 bales.

DIED

In this District, on Thursday last, the 16th instant, of typhoid fever, Miss NANCY LESTER, in the 15th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church, and an exemplary and consistent christian.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

Why will people endure pimples on the human face divine, or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that *Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock* and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores, and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all that wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It removes all sores and poisonous wounds to destroy all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system.

It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul sickening disease.

☞ See advertisement. 22-1m

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the Bile and the blood; and if it does the work faithfully and imperfectly, fever disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the regulating of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend HOSTETLAND'S German Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a gentle purgative, they promote digestion, cleanse the vitiated blood and thereby give vigor.

Daguerreotypes!

MR. LAFAR,

Of Lafar's Gallery, Charleston, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, that having had experience in the above Gallery, well known as the Southern States, he is prepared to execute pictures of

UNSURPASSED LIKENESSES.

He has also received a splendid assortment of Cases for Daguerreotypes, Medallions, Breastpins, &c. He would also call the attention of Planters, and others, to his Views of Residences and Groups. He will remain for a short time only, and invites all and strangers, as his room is in the Court House—second story.

June 23 25 tf

Female Prayer Conference.

THE ladies are notified that on Saturday, the 2nd day of July next, there will be a celebration at Hopewell (Baptist) Church in this District, which the public generally and especially the ladies are invited to attend. Several Addresses and other interesting ceremonies may be expected. The Ladies will furnish a Pic Nic.

The Officers and Company of the Brass Band are invited to be present.

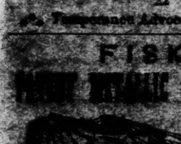
A committee of arrangements, composed of gentlemen from the several neighborhoods, will attend to the necessary arrangements.

TOM. McCULLY,
Chester, June 9. *Sec. Committee.*
22 4t

☞ Temperance Advocate please copy.

FISK'S

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.



THESE CASES, of metal, heavily bronzed and ornamented, are air tight, and so constructed as to be durable in form and preserve the body enclosed in them for any length of time without decomposition. For persons who desire to preserve the bodies of deceased friends from the effects of water and vermin in cemeteries remote, or who desire to remove them at a distance for burial or to preserve them for any length of time before burial, they are invaluable. Their cost is little more than that of a wooden coffin, and the weight about the same.

An assortment of these cases may be found at J. C. Parish's Ware Room, Chester, S. C. Planters are solicited to call and examine them. Orders supplied at the shortest notice.

June 16 24 tf

Two Young Mules.

STRAYED from the subscriber's Plantation, on the Columbia road, two young Mare MULES, one bay, the other dun colored; they are from Kentucky; and may possibly try to return. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery, or any information in relation to them thankfully received.

THOMAS DAVIS.
June 16 24 3t

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Chester Troop of Cavalry design celebrating the coming 4th of July, at Chester C. H. An address will be delivered by GILES J. PATTERSON, Esq. The citizens of the District, and the Ladies especially are invited to attend.

JOHN McKEE, Jr.,
DAN. CARROLL, } Com'tee.
DAVID PINCKBACK.

N. B. Dinner for the Troopers will be on the Table at 1 past 1 o'clock, at Howerton's Hotel.

June 16 24

Female Academy.

THE first Annual Examination of Mrs. McDowald's School, will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th of June, at the School House.

June 16 24 tf

Camphine!

A QUANTITY of best quality of Camphine, just received and for sale by
HEYMAN & SHANNON.
April 14 tf

Corn Shellers, the latest and most approved patent, for sale by
J. & T. M. GRAHAM.
Jan. 5 1 tf

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber, being desirous of *reducing* his Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, offers them at reduced prices, viz:

Printed Muslins	10 to 25	cents.
Printed Jaconets	25 to 40	"
Silk Tissues	25 to 50	"
Barege Tissues	15 to 35	"
Barege de Laines	12½ to 25	"
Calicoes, warranted colors,	10 to 12½	"

—ALSO:—

A fine assortment of *Embroideries*, such as

French Worked Collars	15c to	2.00
" " Chimesetts	25c to	1.00
" " Sleeves	25c to	2.00
" Embroidered L. C. Hdkfs.	2.00 to	8.00

French Lace Capes, Plain and Dressed.

JNO. McKEE.
June 16 24 2t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Tuesday, 28th of June next, will be sold at the late residence of Rev. James Lowry, deceased, (eight miles north of Chesterville) the following property, viz:

A large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Bacon, &c.

together with

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO:—A valuable LIBRARY, consisting of Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous works, and many other articles not usually offered for sale in the country.

The Negroes will be sold privately, and can be seen at the place on the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them within the legal time.

JNO. T. LOWRY, *Executor.*
June 16 24 3t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

William Bigham, vs. Robert Bigham, *et al.* } *Summons in Partition.*

BY PETER WYLIE, Esquire, Ordinary for said District.

William N. Fee, Administrator of Sarah Bigham, having this day filed his Petition praying that the proceeds of the Real Estate of said deceased, sold for Partition, be paid to him to meet the claims of creditors; and it appearing to my satisfaction that Josiah Bigham and the heirs at Law of Ann Bigham, (wife of Robert Bigham) reside beyond the limits of this State: These are to cite and admonish the said Josiah Bigham and the heirs-at-law of the said Ann Bigham, to appear in this Court on the second Monday of September next, to shew cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted.

L. S. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Chester Court House, this 3d June, 1853.

PETER WYLIE, o. c. d.
Jun 23 3m

A. F. M.

Bascomville Lodge, No. 89.

THE next Regular Meeting of the Bascomville Lodge, No. 89, A. F. M., will be held on Friday next, the 3d June instant.

The regular meetings of the Lodge will, for the future be held on Fridays,—two weeks intervening.

By order of the W. M.

TOM. McCULLY, Sec'ry.
June 2 22 4t

Committed

TO the Jail of Chester District, on the 2nd instant, a negro boy who says his name is JOHN, and that he is the property of Augustus Smith, of Abbeville District. Said boy is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

W. B. LILLEY, s. c. d.
June 9 23 tf

Co-partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of a FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in this City and New York, under the firm of

O'NEALE, CRAWFORD & CO.
No. 6, Boyce & Co's. wharf, Charleston.
O'NEALE, HILL & CO., New York.

R. O'NEALE will continue to reside in Columbia. The house in this City will be under the management of D. CRAWFORD, and that in New York will be conducted by N. B. HILL, Who will open the house there anterior to the 15th proximo, of which due notice will be given.

We tender our best services to our friends, with the usual facilities upon consignments, addressed to either house.

R. O'NEALE,
DAN'L. CRAWFORD,
N. B. HILL.

Charleston, June 9, 1853. 23-3t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her plantation, lying two miles North West of Chester, C. H., immediately on Sandy River, and on the main road leading from Chester C. H., to Smith's Ford on Broad River. The plantation contains about

Two Hundred & Thirty Eight Acres,

in good repair, with a good one story house, with kitchen and all necessary out-buildings in good repair. There are on the place two good springs, within 75 or 100 yards of the house. On the tract is some of the best Cotton land, with about 35 or 40 acres of choice bottom land. The place presents some inducements to purchasers, and all who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

If not sold before the first Monday in July, the land will be offered at public outcry on that day at the Court House door.

MARY HARDEN.
May 12 19 tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

IN YORK DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, situated on Fishing Creek, bounded by lands of Eli Moore, J Smith, Wm. Erwin and others. There are 233 acres in the Tract, 100 of which is cleared and under good fence. There is on the place a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, with good spring water. It is about 3 miles from the Charlotte Rail Road, and about the same distance from the King's Mountain. Persons wishing to purchase, can receive all necessary information from the subscriber, living on Lincoln road to Chester, near Joel Joiner's or by letter addressed to him, at Yorkville, S. C.

JOSEPH C. JOHNSTON.
Nov. 17 46 tf

2,000 Pounds Tallow,

A GOOD article, just received and for sale by
BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Sept. 22 37-tf

Dry Hides and Wool.

WE will barter, at 10 cts. per lb. for 100, good Dry Hides: Also:—for WOOL at the highest market rates.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Sept. 22 37-tf

25 Barrels N. C. Flour,

JUST received and for sale by
BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 23 8 tf

Miss M. J. BLAKELY.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Chester and surrounding country, that having procured a Select and Fashionable assortment of

Bonnets, Capes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
ARTIFICIALS, &c.,

with the latest styles of Fashion, she is prepared to sell, make and trim Bonnets and Ladies Dresses, with the greatest taste and moderate prices.

April 28 17 6m

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the newly erected Brick Building at the corner of Pratt and Adam streets in the town of Newberry, together with the lot attached thereto. The House is 72 feet long, 25 feet wide, two stories high, with a splendid store room on the first floor. It contains five commodious and neatly finished rooms, and is covered with tin. There are also on the lot, a large Ware House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, with a fine Kitchen Garden in the rear. The store room is well adapted for a Dry Goods, Shoe or Hardware establishment, and is one of the best business stands in the town.

Terms accommodating.

Possession given on the 6th day of September next.

If not previously disposed of, it will be sold at public auction on Sale Day in July next.

Z. LEVY.
Newberry, S. C., June 2, 1853. 22-4t

Estray Mule.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber (a few miles North of Chester C. H., on the main road to Yorkville) on Tuesday night the 24th ult., a small sized

Black Mare Mule,

about 10 or 12 years old, and in fine order when she left. She is supposed to have gone in the direction of Yorkville.

Any information about her will be thankfully received.

N. R. EAVES.
Jan. 2 22 3t

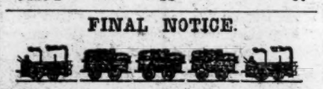
Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale at his residence, on Clark's Fork, 9 miles west of Yorkville, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, a Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres. About 350 Acres of the above tract is Woodland; the balance is cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

Persons wishing to purchase property of this description, will do well to attend the sale.

J. F. OATS.
June 2 22 5t

FINAL NOTICE.



BY order of the Board of Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, I will offer for sale, at the Court House in Chester, on MONDAY, the 20th of June next, the Stock of all the Stockholders in Chester who may be in arrears; and on TUESDAY, the 21st of June, at the Court House in Winnsboro', the Stock of all the Stockholders in Fairfield who may be in arrears. The sale will be positive, as it is absolutely necessary to close up the Stock Book.

EDWARD G. PALMER, Pres't.
May 19 20 3t

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of McDonald & Pinchback, will find the Books and Notes of that concern with D. Pinchback, at his new Dry Goods Store, where they are earnestly requested to call and settle as early as possible. Those having open accounts will confer a favor by closing them, *if it is only by note*, but cash would be preferred as we wish to have all of our accounts closed up by the first of October.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.
June 23 25-tf

NOTICE.

THE Books of the late firm of Kennedy & Ruff have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle.

C. D. MELTON.
May 26 tf

Who Wants to Live!

IF such is your desire, call at the Store of Chisholme & Carroll, East Chester, near the Depot, and you can find any quantity of the Best Bacon in the State—mortal quantities of Corn, Flour and Meal.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.
May 19 20 tf

HENRY & GILL

Are receiving their Stock of Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Embracing every variety of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Wear, viz: Coatings, Vestings, Pantaloonery, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Of the Latest Styles,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

A handsome Stock of

Shawls, Scarfs, Collars, &c.

Fancy and Colored Silks and Fringes, suitable for making Mantillas.

Embroideries, Gloves and Hosiery.

Ladies Bonnets,

Latest April Fashions.

Men's, Boys, Misses and Children's

SUMMER HATS.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

April 21 16 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN CHARLES, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, immediately.

W. B. LILLEY, *Adm.*

Potash.

FOR MAKING SOAP.

16 LBS. of Potash and 16 lbs. of Soap Grease, will make a barrel of the best quality of Washing Soap.

HENRY & GILL.
May 26 21-tf

Rags! Rags!!

THE subscriber will receive in exchange for goods all Linen, Tow and Cotton Rags, at 2 cents per pound, at their Grocery Store near the Depot. Also: GOOD DRY HIDES.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.
April 28 17 tf

NOTICE.—The Notes and Accounts of William Thompson, Shoemaker, are left with me for collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will make payment without delay.

W. A. WALKER.
Feb. 2 5 tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Work Horse. Apply to
JAS. PAGAN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE LATE FIRM OF

HENRY & HERNDON

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, the term of Partnership having expired. Either of the subscribers will attend to making settlements.

Persons having open accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them with Cash or Note.

W. D. HENRY,
J. HERNDON.
Chester, March 23, 1853. 12-tf

NEW FIRM.

William D. Henry & William H. Gill,

HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of transacting a general

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

HENRY & GILL,

At the old stand of Henry & Herndon.

They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of almost every article usually kept by Merchants.

Their Goods in quality and price, will compare favorably with any other establishment in this country; and they will spare no pains not only to please, but to furnish their customers with articles that will give them satisfaction on trial.

March 23 12-tf

Moleskin Hats.

Late Spring style. Just received.
HENRY & GILL.

School Books and Stationary.

A full supply.
HENRY & GILL.

Locks, Hinges, Glass and Putty.

HENRY & GILL.

Carpenters' Tools.

A full supply.
HENRY & GILL.

Professor Wolf's

Genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnupps.

A Superlative Tonic, Diuretic, Anti-Dyspeptic

AND

INVIGORATING! CORDIAL.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Preston's Sugar of Lemons,

For making Lemonade. Superior to Lemon Syrup and much cheaper.

Congress Water,

Just received, fresh from Saratoga. A small supply at the

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Preston & Merrill's, Infallible Yeast Powder, for making light and sweet bread. Never known to fail.

Superfine Baking Soda.

10 cents per lb—Cash.

KINGSFORD'S

Superior Prepared Corn Starch,

For making Pies, &c. Receipts accompany each package.

A Large Assortment

Of Flavoring Extracts for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Sal Eratus.—Cheap.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Washing Made Cheap and Easy; with any kind of Water.

Just received, Excelsior Family Soap—obtained the prize Medal at the World's Fair.

Washing Soda

For making hard water soft.

The Cheapest Toilet Soap. Extant.

Colgates Variegated Soap in 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. Bars.

Castile Soap.

A prime article.

Extracts for the 'Kerchief.

For the Hair.

Gillman's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Warranted Permanent.

THE Original and Genuine Kathairion for the Hair; Hyperion Fluid; Phalon's Invigoratore Tricopherous.

AN extensive, varied and excellent assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, &c.; which will be sold at a small advance, at he CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Chewing Tobacco.

Yellow Bank; Old Dominion; Jenny Lind, &c.

Turkish Smoking Tobacco.

Cigars--Real Havana.

A large assortment of the choicest Brands, wholesale or retail.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

White Lead.

Wetherill's Pure and Extra. Direct from the Factory.

OILS.

Linseed Oil; Neatsfoot; Sweet, &c.

Spirits Turpentine

By the Gallon; Quart Bottles, 25 cents.

Varnishes.

Copal; Coach; Furniture; Black Leather.

Glass of every Size

For every purpose.

Looking Glass Plate,

14 × 20—fine for Mirrors.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Bed Bug Destroyer.

Warranted to kill—in case of failure the money will be refunded.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Camphene and Burning Fluid.

Just received and for sale, a very superior article.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Superior Cold Pressed Pure Castor Oil,

By the gallon. Quart Bottles only 40 cents.

Quinine of First Quality.

A large supply direct from the Laboratory.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

Flour.

3,000 pounds Flour in 80 and 90 pound Bags.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.

2000 lbs. Pure White Lead,

Just received.
HENRY & GILL.

Linseed and Train Oils.

HENRY & GILL.

CHESTER DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of EAST INDIA, MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English & American Chemicals, of all kinds.

Perfumery,	Hair Oils,	Paint Brushes,
Fancy Articles,	Hair Preparations for beautifying and promoting its growth,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Soaps,	Surgical Instruments,	Dye Stuffs,
Toilet "	Train Oil,	Window Glass, every size,
Washing Soaps,	Sperm Oil,	Coach " " "
Extracts of all kinds,	Spirits Turpentine,	Looking " " "
Hair, Nail, Tooth and Flesh Brushes,	Linseed Oil,	Bronzes, every kind,
Hair Dyes,	Varnishes,	Wine and Brandy, extra purity for Medical purposes only,
Hair Pomades,		

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

Together with every article in the Drug and Fancy line.

All of which are warranted of the most pure and genuine kinds. If the public will but take into consideration that we devote our undivided attention to the Drug business, and that we are prepared to test the strength and purity of Medicines, they may expect to purchase articles not only cheap, but of superior quality. Many medicinal compounds, which are liable to injury or deterioration from age, will be prepared at short intervals, in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

Mr. H. J. McDONALD, a practical Apothecary, will be found constantly at the Store.

☞ Agent for all the various popular Patent Medicines, advertised in the different newspapers of this State and United States.

A. P. WYLIE.
June 16 24 tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

DAVEGA & BENNETT'S.

THE subscribers have just opened their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods of the very latest styles, viz:

Plain and Figured colored Silks,
Plain and Figured Black Silks,
Silk Tissues and Bareges of every style.
Colored Swiss and Jaconet Muslins.
French and Scotch Ginghams.
Calicoes—some very handsome at 12½ cents.
Barege Silk and Muslin Mantles.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs.
Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Swiss and Cambric Undersleeves—new style.
Worked Collars and Pointed Cuffs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Thread and Cotton Edgings and Laces.

Together with a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods of every variety.

A. H. DAVEGA.

BONNETS.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly requested to our Stock of Bonnets which are of the best quality and latest styles.

ALSO:

A complete assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,
Panama and other Styles of Hats,
Drugs and Medicines,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Hardware,
Groceries, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and prices.

JORDAN BENNETT.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing. Just received at
DAVEGA & BENNETTS.
April 21 16 tf

RAIL ROAD STORE.

JUST received at the R. R. Store, (at Blackstocks) on the C. & S. C. Rail Road, a new, large and carefully selected

Stock of Goods,

embracing all articles usually kept in a first class country store. Call and examine; and if new goods, a good Stock, good terms and good attention, can secure good custom, we are bound to have our share.

We keep wet goods and dry goods,
And all goods but high goods,
And if when you call,
We don't please one and all,
Why then—"take our hat,"
Which is marked FANT & PRATT.

N. B. Don't be afraid of buying us out, for our position and facilities of Rail Road are such, that we can always keep supplied by Telegraph.

FANT & PRATT.
May 5 18 3m

A NEW FIRM!

At Rock Hill Depot, on Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Partnership, and we are now receiving our new Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS OF ALL VARIETIES,

Clothing of the latest styles—Hardware & Nails.

GROCERIES—such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Salt;

Which we will sell as low as can be sold in any of the up-country towns, for Cash, or to approved customers. Call and see what bargains we can give.

BROACH, MASSEY & CO.

W. F. BROACH. JNO. MASSEY, SR. W. P. BROACH.
March 23 12 6m

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and hope they will give Broach, Massey & Co., a call.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. A. YONGUE

COLUMBIA, So. Ca.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, an extensive assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Mantel Clocks of Every Variety,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

A large variety,

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

Guns, Rifles, Sportsman's Apparatus,

FINE POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY

Together with all kinds of

FANCY ARTICLES.

His Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, and JEWELRY, embraces a handsome and fashionable collection of such aticles. It is design not to be surpassed in the taste and elegance of his selections, and his prices will be found on examination to be as moderate as at any other establishment in the South.

He solicits a continuance of the custom heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

R. A. YONGUE.
Columbia, Feb. 16 7 tf

Notice.

I HAVE sold my Drug Store to Dr. A. P. Wylie, and am desirous of closing up my business as soon as possible: therefore, all who are indebted on my Books, will please call and settle them, either by Cash or Note. My Books and Notes are in the hands of W. A. Walker, Esq., who is authorized to receipt for me. Also, the Books of Reedy & Ruff, are in his hands for settlement.

J. A. REEDY.
May 5 18 tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR sale by
DAVEGA & BENNETT.
Feb. 23 8 tf

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GUNTER'S Scales; Parallel Rules; Protractors; Surveyors Compasses; Pocket Compasses; Dividers; Instruments in setts; Box Rules; Surveyors' Chains; Measuring Tapes, &c. Just received and for sale by

JNO. McKEE.
June 16 24 3t

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

J. & T. M. GRAHAM,

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for past favors, and would inform them that they have removed from their old stand, to their new building on the opposite side of the street, where they are prepared to exhibit for sale a

A Fine Stock of New Goods,

lately selected in the Charleston market, embracing

Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods,

of the latest styles of fabrics adapted to the season, together with a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods.

—ALSO:—

A LARGE STOCK OF

Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

At their store near the Depot, will also be found a general

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

where they are also prepared to buy Cotton and Produce in general.

They are prepared to sell cheap, and respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.
Jan. 5 1 tf

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

JUST received a fine Stock of *GOLD & SILVER WATCHES*, from Liverpool, which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

BENNETT & LEWIS.

We would also inform our customers and the public generally, that we have employed a Silver Smith and Jeweller, who devotes his time exclusively to repairing and manufacturing Jewelry, repairing Silver Ware, Mounting Walking Canes, &c., &c.

Also:—Our Watch work is done as usual by an accomplished workman.

Persons of this vicinity who have been in the habit of sending their work to more distant places will please give us a trial, and we pledge equal satisfaction

Old Gold and Silver wanted.

July 7 27-tf

E. J. WEST,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

CHESTER, C. H., S. C.,

IS still engaged in the manufactory of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, TRUNKS, &C., which he will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of like quality can be had elsewhere. He uses only the best material, and his work being done under his personal supervision, he can safely warrant it to be executed in workmanlike manner. Any order with which his friends may favor him, can be filled on short notice.

REPAIRING

is done with despatch and promptness, and on reasonable terms.

May 26 tf

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the late firm of Wylie & Mobley, are earnestly requested to make settlement without further delay. Dr. Mobley has been removed for some years, and the business still continues unclosed. Longer indulgence cannot be reasonably asked.

Also, those indebted to the undersigned, on his individual account are likewise notified his books must be closed either by Cash or Note.

A. P. WYLIE.
Dec. 29 52 tf

Fresh Burning Fluid

AND FLUID LAMPS.

JUST received a handsome assortment of Fluid Lamps. ALSO:—The best quality of Burning Fluid which we will hereafter be regularly supplied with.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.
Feb. 23 8 tf

Plow Moulds and Iron.

HENRY & GILL.

Nails and Brads.

HENRY & GILL.

50 Barrels Pink Eye Potatoes.

ALSO: A fresh supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, fresh and genuine. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 23 8 tf

Business Cards.

Z. P. HERNDON. GILES J. PATTERSON

HERNDON & PATTERSON,

Attorneys at Law,

CHESTER C. H., S. C.,

WILL attend to all cases entrusted to their care, in the Districts composing the Northern Circuit.

Office in the Court House in the office of the Ordinary.

Jan. 19 4 tf

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

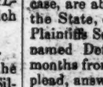
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Jan. 26 4 tf

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER



WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on every Monday, and all public days; where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

N. B.—He would earnestly ask of all persons indebted to him that they would oblige him, by a settlement of their dues, as his necessities absolutely require him to make collections.

July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 2§ tf

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT

DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breastpins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory,"

April 16 16-

FRASER & THOMSON.

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ADGER'S NORTH WHARF.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRED'K E. FRASER, PAUL S. THOMSON,
Sept. 15 36 tf

RICE DULIN,

FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CENTRAL WHARF,

Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 10 45 1y

Thomas Alexander,

FACTOR & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

South Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

N.B.—All country produce sold at the highest market price,

Nov. 17 46 1y

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

John S. Wilson, Adm'r. vs. Mary Gaston, *et al.* } *Bill to Marshal Assets.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that David Pressley and Sarah his wife, William Storment and Jane his wife, and Isabella Peden, Jr., Defendants in the above case, are absent from and beyond the limits of the State, on motion of McAliley & McLure, Plaintiffs Solicitors, it is ordered, that the above named Defendants do appear within three months from the publication of this notice, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
March 30 13 3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Frederick Drewry, *et al.* vs. Charles Drewry, *et al.* } *Bill for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that Henderson Drewry, Thomas Drewry, John Hamilton Drewry, Lewis Drewry, and two children of Gideon Drewry, dec'd., Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion of McAliley & McLure, Comp. Sol., ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. e. c. d.
March 30 13 3m

LIVERY STABLE NOTICE.

THE Livery Stables formerly kept by Sledge & Pagan, and lately by Foster & Pagan, will hereafter be known as

Foster's Livery and Sale Stables.

Orders for Horses, Buggies and Carriages, Draying, Omnibus to Depot, or any other business in the Livery Line, will receive prompt attention by applying to

GEO. G. FOSTER, *Proprietor.*

DROVERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

G. G. F. can always be found at the Howerton Hotel or at the Stable.

March 9 10 tf

Valuable River Lands for Sale

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.
Oct. 8 41-tf

Bacon.

2,000 pounds Hams, Shoulders and Middlings.

CHISHOLME & CARROLL.

Corn.

500 Bushels Corn; and Meal in abundance fresh ground, at

CHISHOLME & CARROLL'S

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.

Though clouds o'er cast our native sky,
And storms [illegible] the sun,
We will not [illegible] in languor die,
Or [illegible] day is done.
The rural arts we loved before,
No less we'll cherish now,
And crown the banquet as of yore,
With honor to the plow.

In those fair fields, where peaceful spoil
To faith and hope are given,
We'll back the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
We'll plod as in our work like men
Who swings holy vow,
And [illegible] we meet again,
True lovers to the plow.

Let arts sway in magic power,
With false and [illegible] hand,
Go [illegible] and roar in peril's hour,
Sustain a sinking land.
Let heroic sloth unbrace the arm,
Or [illegible] spirit cow;
These worthless aims should work a charm—
All honor to the plow.

The heath redress, the meadows drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store.
Then fearless urge the furrow deep,
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give honor to the plow.

So still shall heath and pastures green,
And nodding harvest roam,
And still behind the rustic screen
Shall virtue find a home;
And while their bower the muses build,
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With honor to the plow.

[Blackwood's Magazine.

Farmer's Department.

AGRICULTURE.

[illegible] upon this line, and pre- [illegible] of this subject; and [illegible] other kind of business has been [illegible] of producing thereon raw materials [illegible] in the old plodding opportunities [illegible] handed out centuries ago. The [illegible] middle ages with centuries [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] every [illegible] Why? (this? Was [illegible] curse upon Adam intended apply only to that portion of his seed who till the earth? If not, then there must be other [illegible] should be the duty [illegible] other [illegible]

[illegible] small farmers comprising [illegible] the population of the [illegible] to a life of never-[illegible] to a great degree of [illegible] their houses [illegible] their children uneducated, [illegible] and their farms half [illegible] they work hard enough, are [illegible] and economical.

We think we can offer a few suggestions remedial of this state of things. Most of our small farmers are in debt and they must sell their surplus or the constable will do it for them. Thus they are deprived of the advantage of fixing the price of their labor, and of course, sell their products for less than [illegible] Consequently they are not a cent [illegible] end of the year, than they were [illegible] beginning. So they go on from year [illegible] without the slightest improvement. If they are out of debt they might sell their surplus for cash, and lay it out for such things as they need at about one-third less than the credit price. Thus if it requires a Thousand dollars a year to supply the necessary articles for a family on a credit, they may by paying cash procure the same for $667, and save the balance, ($333.) to lay out in improving their houses and farms, besides enjoying the independence of being out of debt.

But there are other difficulties surrounding this interest. Many, we might say all the small farmers of our cotton growing country, commit a great error in neglecting to raise their own wheat, hogs, and other stock necessary to carry on their farms—depending upon their small cotton crop to supply these indispensables.

Let us make a few figures illustrative of the above hints. Now, if a small farmer [illegible] this cash system $33 a year, at the end of ten years it will amount, interest and all, to over $450. How many small farmers can exhibit this sum in cash, as the result of ten years labor? Is not, then this item worth saving? But, says one "that is a very small business!"—Grant it. Human happiness is made up of little things. But is it small to be out of debt, have a little cash in well stocked and well cultivated little farm, and a few more of the comforts of life about you?

One word as to raising cotton to buy pork. Suppose you plant in cotton, say 15 acres, it must be over an average crop if you make five bales, which at 8 cents will nett $175, deducting all expenses. The same land planted in corn, producing 300 bushels at 50 cts., and 2000 pounds of fodder, at 75 cents, will nett, with a pea crop, $170. The difference then between your cotton and corn crop, is only five dollars in favor of cotton. To make up that little sum, you have gained the three months of October, November, and December, to attend to general improvements.

This gaining of time is of great importance, but it seems unnecessary to suggest how much may be accomplished on a farm by devoting the time spent in cotton picking to other business, such as clearing, ditching, and manuring.

Were no more articles already so much extended, we think we could show that the corn and peas from off the 15 acres would raise one year with another, $245 worth of pork, at least, which, together with the fodder makes the corn crop nett you $80 more than the cotton.

Add this state of things to the out of debt cash system, to more comfortable houses for man and beast, and a little more economy, and we should hear less of the "grumling cotton growers", a late West Alabamian speaks of, and would soon have a little pile for a rainy day. E.

[Pickens (Ala.) Republican.

SOUR FOOD.—Cattle fed on sour food, prepared by fermenting rye flour and water into a kind of paste, and then diluted with water, afterward thickened with hay chaff (that is, hay cut small), are said to fatten quickly. This plan is adopted in France to a considerable extent, and has been introduced years ago in this country. Although not generally adopted, it is deserving of consideration by graziers. With respect to the efficacy of acid food for fattening animals, there is, as on most other subjects, a variety of opinions. It is well known that swine derive more benefit from sour milk than they do from and their is no doubt but there are particles milk in fresh state; which promote digestion and facilitate the consumption of a larger quantity of food, and consequently expedite the fattening of cat tle.—*Agriculturist.*

CREAM NECTAR.—Take six pounds of refined sugar, four ounces of tartaric acid, two quarts of water, and when warm add the whites of four eggs beaten to a froth. Be careful not to let it come to a boil; when cool strain it, and add a tea-spoonful of the essence of lemon, to flavor.

Directions for use.—Take two table spoonfuls of the above syrup to a glass filled two-thirds full of water, and add a very small quantity of carbonate of soda, and stir until it effervesces. Drink it immediately. A gentleman who pronounces this to be the most delicious thing he ever drank, gave five dollars for the recipe.

HORN DISTEMPER.—ANOTHER REMEDY.—In the April No. of the Stock Register, a remedy is given for this disease by cutting the tail, boring the horns, etc. This I have tried; but a cure can be effected much sooner and with far less trouble, by putting one table-spoonful of whiskey in each ear of the animal. If whisky is not at hand alcohol, or brandy, weakened one half with water, will answer nearly as well. I have tried this several times, and have known it tried by neighbors, always with success.—J. G. Burris, Mordecai, N. Y.

Humorous Reading.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON DISEASES.—"Diseases is very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she returned from a street door conversation with Dr. Bolds.—"The Doctor tells me that poor old Mrs. Haze has got two buckles on her lungs! It is dreadful to think of, I declare. The diseases is so various! one day we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lungs, another of brown creatures; here they tell us of the elementary canal being out of order, and there about the tenor of the the throat; here we hear of the neurology in the head, and there of an embargo; on one side of us we hear of men being killed by getting a pound of beef in his sarcofagus and there another kills himself by discovering his jocular vein. Things change so, that I declare that I don't know how to subscribe for any disease now-a-days. New names and nostrils take the place of the old, and I might as well throw my old yarb bag away."

AN ARGUMENT FOR DRINKING.—"Now I ax you fellers, who's the best citizen, him that supports guvernment or him as doesn't? Why, him as does, in course. We support guvernment, ever one as drinks supports guvernment, that is if he licker at a license house. Every blessed drop of licker that he swollers thar is taxed to pay the salary of them ar officers, such as Mayors and corporationers, the Constables, Presidents and Custom-house gentlemen. 'Spose we was to quit drink—why guvernment must fail; it couldn't help it no how. That's the very rezun I drinks. I don't like grog. I mortally hate it. If I followed my own inclination, I'd rather drink buttermilk, or ginger pop, or Dearborn's sody water. But I lickers for the good of my country, to set an example of patriotism and virchuous self-denial to the rizen generation.

VERY CONDESCENDING.—That militia officers are not the proudest men in the world, we have always believed, and the following anecdote goes far to prove that humility is occasionally imitated, as well in its practical as in its perceptive sense:—

"Cuff!" said one of these dignitaries to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his fifth invoice of "hardware;" Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what's lived an honest life, if he is black—you shall take a glass of sumpin' to drink with me—you shall eh!"

"Well, captain," replied Cuff, wiping his lips with the nether end of his shining coat sleeve, "I'se bery dry, so I won't be ugly about it. Sum niggers is too proud to drink with a murlishy ossifur, but I think when a murlishy orsifur is sober, he's jist as good as a nigger—specbuly if de nigger's dry!"

"If it wasn't for hope the heart would break," as the old lady said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another.

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE SHAKES.

A stranger in passing through the lower counties of North Carolina and Virginia, will be struck with the sickly and cadaverous complexion of many of the inhabitants thereof; this is occasioned by their proximity with the swamps and pocosins whose poisonous exhalations they are constantly breathing, and which forms a fruitful source for that scourge of the lowlands, chills and fever.

A few weeks ago, while riding with a friend, we halted a few moments at the cabin of a shingle getter, for the purpose of getting some water for ourselves and our horses; whilst there, we entered into conversation with the proprietor of the premises.

Our first inquiry as to the health of himself and family, was answered as his appearance indicated, "the chills and fever troubled them occasionally."—On further conversation, we advised him to procure a medicine which we named; one that had been patented by some physician, and was strongly puffed by the papers as an infallible cure for ague, and a great renovator of the system.

The man shook his head incredulously. "Stranger," said he, "Doctors may invent and pay editors to write and print about their medicines to cure the ague and other diseases—by so doing they have taken many a hard earned dollar from poor men like myself—but they won't get another dollar from me in a hurry! for, sir, I have tried them and their medicines—they won't do down here in the bottoms.—Now, sir, do you see that boy there?" pointing to a white-headed, pumpkin-colored lad, whose age ranged somewhere between twelve and twenty, "well, that boy a month ago, was taken with the swamp shakes, and Jehu! they gave him goss! Bless your heart, you people who live in town don't know what the real shakes are, but here's the place to see and feel them. Why, sir, the very first day Bill shook himself right out of bed and into the ashes, and kept up such a racket that the old woman hustled me off for a doctor. I found one in town, and he came out with me. Bill, however, was better when we came back, but the doctor stayed with us, for he wanted to have a fair chance, he said, to keep off the next attack.

"Well, he went to work on the boy; he dosed and he drenched him, as I would have done a horse with the cholic—but it did no good—for the next day the boy was down again; this time he not only shook himself out of bed—but clean out of his breeches, and came nigh burning his skin, for he got into the fire.—The doctor worked away like blazes, sometimes tussling with the boy all over the room, knocking over the pans, tables and benches, and trying to keep him in bed—but no sooner would he get him there than out he would come again, with his teeth chattering and his hair on end. The doctor fought the varmint his durndest all day, but he couldn't faze him—he was badly whipped, certain—I told him he might go.—Now, thinks I to myself, I'll try my hand on him to-morrow, and see how my medicine will act; so, as soon as I got up, I went to that chinquepin bush over yonder, and cut me about the allfiredest longest switch you ever laid your eyes on. When I got back I poked up Bill, who was rolled up in bed, and, says I, sonny, sonny, how do you feel yourself this morning?

'Why, daddy, says he, rubbing his eyes, 'I feel bad enough; that blasted old shake is coming on, and its going to give me beans agin.'

'Git up sonny,' says I, 'come out here in the yard, I want you to help me drive out the old sow, for she's making awful work in our tater patch.'

"Bill, in a few moments came out, with nothing on but his shirt. As soon as he got well out of the house, I gave him such a lick around the naked legs, that he jumped about ten feet, yelling like an Injun—'now my boy,' says I, run!' and away he went around the field like a steam engine. Every time he began to slacken his pace, I applied the chinquequin medicine to his hide. I kept him travelling you may be sure; everytime we came towards the house, I pushed him the harder, to keep him from getting in. Bill would only have time to sing out, 'Oh, mammy!' when he would dart by out of hearing. Now the old woman was getting breakfast at the time of the rumpus, and on looking out got her nature considerably riled at seeing Bill catch it so fast—and the racket he was making led her to think he had nearly given out. On our approaching the house for the fourth heat, she could stand it no longer—for grabbing up the long-handled frying pan that was on the fire full of herrings, out she came. 'Blast your picture!' said she, 'fight me awhile and let the boy rest.' With that she brought down the durned old frying pan, herrings and all, on top of my cocoanut, so hard that it capsized me flat into the hog trough. I didn't care so much for the lick, although it made my head ache for a week afterwards, but one of them hot herrings got inside of my shirt, and Je-ru-sa-lem! how it burnt! It actually branded me before I got it out Herrings are mighty good generally—but, they ain't comfortable, no how. When I got up, Bill had gone in the house, sweating like a stage-horse in July.—He aint been troubled with the shakes since. That's the way I cured him. Stranger give us a chaw of tobacco."—*Spirit of the Times.*

A Gentleman passing a church-yard, observing the sexton digging a grave, addressed him with "Well, how goes trade in your line, friend?" "Very dead, Sir," was the reply.

[COMMUNICATED.

The Planters' & Mechanics' Hotel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having recently had occasion to lodge in your town, our lot has been cast with our friend of the Planters' and Mechanics' Hotel, and we cannot omit expressing publicly our gratification at the manner in which his house is managed, and the effort he used to promote the comfort of those who call on him. We have always found his table bountifully supplied with the best fare to be found in the market, and prepared in such a manner as would delight the palate of the most fastidious. His rooms are always in good order, and well furnished. His servants are dutiful and attentive; and to crown all, the host himself is ever present to anticipate your slightest want and to render your condition as pleasant as possible. We have no where found so good accommodations; and to those who, like ourselves, are plain farmers, the *Planters' & Mechanics'* is the house to be preferred. In attention to horses, a matter which we farmers look to, our friend LETSON sees that nothing is wanting. He knows how to have them cared for, and sees that it is done.

To those of our friends who may have to lodge in Chester, we would recommend a trial of the hospitality of this House; for we believe that a better House is not to be found in the country. We make this communication unsolicited, and solely with the view to inform our friends where good quarters are to be had.

C. & S.

March 16. 11 tf

TAILORING

AND

Ready Made Clothing.

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring and Summer Clothing,

OF all kinds suitable for Men's and Boy's Wear; which they offer low, to make room for more. Their stock consists in part of all descriptions of Coats, Pants, Vests Cloaks, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Undershirts, Socks, and many other things too tedious to enumerate.

They also have on hand a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every description of Trimmings. In a word we feel fully prepared to give satisfaction to those of our friends who may favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of work done in the old way, on short notice.

Apr. 21 16

New Book Bindery

AND

STATIONER'S HALL.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE subscriber has just opened his BOOK BINDERY and STATIONER'S HALL, at the old stand of P. M. Johnson, Richardson-st. where every article of Stationary may be found at prices *lower than the lowest, of superior quality.*

He solicits the attention of his country friends and dealers generally, to his stock of Paper, consisting of Printing Paper of all description, Blank Paper of Imperial, Sup. Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, and Cap sizes, and Superior Letter Paper of best Brands, which will be sold at a great reduction, together with a large assortment of Full and Half Bound Account Books, such as Records, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers

Having also increased facilities for Binding, he will execute promptly orders for Blank Books, Ruled and Bound in any style. Printed Books bound in every variety of style.

All who desire to deal at low figures *for Cash*, would do well to give him a call, and those ordering paper for points above Columbia, will save much delay by sending him their orders.

THOS. J. LAMOTTE.

March 23, 1853. 12 6m

REMOVAL.

THOMAS S. MILLS, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied as a Grocery Store by D. Pinchback, where he will keep on hand

A Large Stock of Groceries

AND

FAMILY PROVISIONS,

and will bid the highest prices for Cotton and other produce brought to this market.

April 13 14 tf

Lands for Sale.

I HAVE a tract of Land containing about SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, which I wish to sell. It is situated in York District, on both sides of the Saluda Road, and near to the Charlotte Rail Road; one portion of it being within one-half mile of Rock Hill Depot. It is mostly unimproved—not more than eighty acres being cleared; and is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. From its location and other advantages, it is believed to be a desirable place. The land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers and on accommodating terms.

W. P. THOMASSON.

April 6 14 3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by David Pinchback, and is now offering his goods for sale, for Cash, or to approved customers on time. It would be vain in him to say like some, that his Goods will be sold lower than his neighbors, and it would be troublesome to enumerate all he has for sale; but he would say this without doing injustice to any one, that his experience is as great as any merchant in the place in the selection of Goods, both as to style and durability,—and he stands pledged to trade fairly with all who may feel disposed to try him, and hopes he will be able to please all.

WM. M. McDONALD.

Feb. 2 5 tf

5000 lbs. Swedish Iron.

10,000 lbs. Iron, from the King's Mountain Iron Works. Just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Feb. 23 8 tf

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 lbs. Prime NEW BACON for sale by

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

Read and Remember!

THAT all persons indebted to the undersigned will, after the 1st February, '53 find their Notes and accounts with W. A. Walker, Esq., for collection, *without exception of persons.*

W. M. NICHOLSON.

Nov 24 47tf

NEW SPRING SUPPLIES.

T. J. DUNOVANT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their

NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

which they are now receiving. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

CONSISTING OF

New Styles of Satin Striped Barege; Grenadine; Cambric Muslins; a large stock of Organdie Muslins; French Jaconet Muslins; a select assortment of rich Brocade and Cameleon Silks; and a beautiful style of Sewing-Silk SHAWLS, white & colored;

Ladies' Lace, Chip and Straw BONNETS,

And Misses Bloomers;

Together, with every other article of Ladies' Dress Goods.

They have also the newest styles of Gentlemen's Wear, with a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The latest styles of HATS; BOOTS & SHOES.

They are also receiving a large supply of Domestic Goods; Cutlery, Hardware; Groceries, &c., and are able to supply their customers on the most reasonable terms.

T. J. DUNOVANT. C. K. WILLIAMS. WILLIAMS DUNOVANT.

March 16 11 tf

New Spring & Summer Goods!

HEYMAN & SHANNON,

WOULD invite the public attention to their supplies of Spring and Summer Goods, which they are now daily receiving. These supplies have been purchased in New York *for Cash*, and they are enabled to offer them to their friends at *Charleston prices.* Among their stock may be found every article of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Muslins, Organdie, Jaconet and Cambric; Brocade, Cameleon and Fancy Silks; Satin-striped Bareges, of beautiful styles; Grenadines; and a variety of other new articles, rich and rare. They have also a beautiful style of

FRENCH BONNETS,

with suitable Trimmings.

Gentlemen can also be furnished with every article pertaining to their wear. They have a neat article of

DRESS HATS,

Silk and Beaver; also, Campeachy and West India Hats, new and beautiful styles. Their supply of

Ready-Made Clothing.

is very heavy, embracing articles of Gentlemen's, Boys and Children's Clothing, of fashionable styles and various qualities.

In the article of Philadelphia city-made

Boots and Shoes,

they have a large supply, with a stock of Miles' best manufacture of Dress Boots. Also: Ladies' White Slippers; Ladies' Gaiters, a neat article; and all sizes of Children's Shoes:

ALSO:

Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Carpenters Tools; Trace Chains; Wooden Ware, Children's Carryalls.

Domestic Goods.

and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

As they are determined to sell at the lowest scale of prices, they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.

HEYMAN & SHANNON.

March 23 12 tf

Money Wanted.

THE accounts of all those indebted to James Pagan & Co., are now made out and ready for settlement, and they would be glad to receive the cash for them. Those who come and pay off, will save us the necessity of sending their accounts to them, as the money must come.

Our terms are short profits and cash the bill.

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 30 13 tf

A New Supply of *Fine Jewelry.*

THE subscriber has just received direct from the North, a fine and extensive stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

Persons who may wish to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can satisfy the most fastidious, both as regards price, quality and durability.

He places his articles at the smallest profit, and must therefore exact the Cash when sold.

REPAIRING done, neatly and cheaply.

All work warranted for twelve months; and if failing to answer the purpose, will be taken back and ample satisfaction given.

H. FABIAN.

March 9 10 tf

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

THE subscriber being fully authorized to close up the business of the late firm of McDonald & Pinchback, takes this method of informing those indebted, that he is determined to close that business up by next fall, and those that observe this notice will perhaps save costs.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan- 5 1 tf

Farmers Look to Your Interests!!

THE Gardner and Complete Florist; New American Gardner, by Fessenden; Smith's Productive Farming; Popular Vegetable Physiology; Treatise on the Vine; Silk Growers Guide; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees; Stock Raisers Manuel; Cobbett's Cottage Economy; Youatt on the Horse, Hinds' Farrier; Mason's Farrier and Stud Book, with many other valuable and useful works. Just received and for sale by JNO. McKEE.

Dec. 1 48-tf

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5

Corn! Corn!!

THE undersigned has, at the place formerly occupied by Col. Randell, about ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN, which he offers for sale. He may be found at Chester, or if absent, persons desirous of purchasing will call on James Pagan. SAM'L. RANDELL.

March 16 11 2m

37 Cents a Bushel!

200 BUSHELS choice Irish Potatoes, at the above price, for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Superfine Flour.

SEND and get your Flour while it is low. It may be found at the store of

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

HOWERTON'S HOTEL.

CHESTER, S. C.

THE undersigned having leased the House formerly and favorably known as the "Kennedy House," wishes to inform the citizens of Chester, and travelling public generally, that he intends keeping

One of the best Houses,

in the up country, and earnestly solicits their patronage, guaranteeing that nothing shall be wanting, and no one shall leave dissatisfied. Gentlemen attending Courts are particularly invited to this House, as its close proximity to the Court House renders it quite convenient.

THE TABLES will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The Bar and Oyster Saloon,

attached to the House, is kept in the most modern style by experienced men.

THE STABLES are large and commodious, and always well supplied with the best of Hay and Grain. The best of Hostlers always in attendance.

JNO. T. HOWERTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 8 49-tf

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BROWNING & LEMAN, formerly of and successors to C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co. would respectfully call the attention of their Customers and others visiting Charleston, to their assortment of DRY GOODS now opening, which will be found more complete than has ever before been offered in that City.

All articles in their line have been manufactured expressly to order, Imported Direct, and will be warranted to prove as represented.

The ONE PRICE SYSTEM will be rigidly adhered to and purchasers may depend upon every article being priced as low as they can be procured in any City in the United States.

Particular attention is requested to their departments of

Silk and Fancy Dress Goods,

Embroiderings, Carpeting, Blankets and Plantation Woollens.

ALSO:

Sheetings and Shirting Linens, Table Damasks, Diapers, Towellings, Napkins, Doylies, &c.; together with every variety of

Long Cloths, Cotton Sheetings and Hosiery of all kinds.

Terms CASH or City acceptance.

BROWNING & LEMAN.

209 and 211 King Street, corner of Market, Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 29 38 1y

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN EQUITY.

Charles B. Smith } *Petition to attach funds.*
vs.
Moses Cowley, *et al.* }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Cowley, defendant in the above stated case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Dawkins and Melton, Solicitors for Petitioner, Ordered, That the said defendant do plead, answer or demur to the matters set forth in the Petition in this case, within three months from the publication of this not ce, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 30 13 3m

75 Bags and 80 Barrels

SUPER Country Flour, for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

March 2 9 tf

Fine Florida Syrup.

JUST received and for sale by

JAS. PAGAN & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach;

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters:

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," said, Aug. 25:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 31st:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn dis ase of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says:

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specifically its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts on the nervous system is really surprising. It calms and invigorates the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition, and you add immensely to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends, who are at all disposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

For sale wholesale and retail at

THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch street, four doors below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Sold in Chesterville by A. P. WYLIE.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every where.

June 9 23 1y

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescott-street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY:

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the viru lence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills!

Signed, R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2d, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these pills have so relieved me that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

Signed, HENRY COE, North-st., Lynn-Norfolk.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Sore Throats, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37½ cts., 87½, and $1.50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Stores in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to the box.

For sale by P. M. COHEN & CO., Agents, 29 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C.

☞ Sold by A. P. WYLIE, Chester, S. C.

March 13 11 1y

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THIS great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swelling, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is applied, Pain cannot exist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as Pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak limbs, Lameness, Affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tennessee:

Trenton, Gibson Co., Tennessee, Nov. 7, '48.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section—There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain—The swelling and pain had extended upwards by the armpit, and occasionally she could scarcely breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of the Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. & E. J. WELLS.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents; otherwise they will be imposed upon with worthless article, as many base counterfeits of this Plaster are in existence.

REMEMBER!

The genuine is sold only by us, and our advertised Agents throughout the South. No Pedlar is allowed to sell it. In future the genuine will have the signature of E. TAYLOR on the new steel-plate engraved label on the top of each box; to counterfeit which will be prosecuted as forgery.

SCOVIL & MEAD,

114 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed. Sold by A. P. WYLIE.

And by one agent in every town in the South.

May 5 13

No Hoax.

THE subscriber having a considerable quantity of goods of all kinds, left on hand from his Store in York District, has concluded to sell them at their cost in Charleston, rather than expose them at public auction. The ladies will do well to call at the Store of Messrs. Chisholme & Carroll, where they can buy Muslins, Tissues, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brints, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, &c. Also, Gentlemens' Wear of all kinds, at first cost, and no mistake.

J. L. CARROLL.

April 21 16 tf

No Flummery!

ALL DEAD REALITY!!

AND the facts can be made apparent by calling at the store of Chisholme & Carroll, where you can buy at first cost and no mistake, Prints of all qualities; Muslin for dresses; Embroidered do.; Jaconet & Swiss, do.; Gingham, at all prices; Ribbons, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Gentlemens Wear of all descriptions and prices; Black Drab'd Etc; Linen Drill.

A quantity of fancy Cotton Goods, suitable for the season; together with many other goods usually kept in a store, such as Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, &c.

JNO. L. CARROLL.

Near Chester Depot.

May 19 20 tf

Ploughs, a lot of the best construction, for sale by J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

Jan. 5 1 tf